CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
97 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,064—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the "SIAM," SAILING at 5 P. M., on FRIDAY NEXT, and the "PENINSULAR" expected to ARRIVE the same night. Passengers to and from Europe by the Company's Steamers will embark and land at the VICTORIA DOCK WALL.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I., proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

31st May. 28th June. 26th July.
14th June. 12th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 20, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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30th May, 27th June, and 25th July.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June.

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Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 9, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 24th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 28th May, at 11 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the Incoming English Mail arrives, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893. Agents.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

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"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

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One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

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Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

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Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy ! to the end.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]

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Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

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Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at......................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne............	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF SHAMJEE HASSAJEE STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Thucker Laljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Doongersey, and Jadowjee Jairam, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bossa Kirpal, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 22nd January, 1890, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Manibai and Mathuradas Cutchra and their tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 63 and 67, and bear Collector of Land Revenue old No. 759, new No. 6488, old survey No 495, and new survey No. 2759, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts, and are bounded as follows:—On the south by the house of Purshotam Ramjee, on the north by the house of Thucker Ruttonsey Poonja, on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by Shamjee Hassajee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 25, 1893.

NOTICES.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May, 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidators' Report and the final Audited Balance Sheet from 3rd February, 1887, to 31st March, 1893, made up in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

2. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Liquidators,
For the Gordon Mills, Ld., (In Liquidation.)
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 10th, 1893, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1893:—

I.—Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II.—Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste.
III.—Clothing.
IV.—Stationery.

Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I, II, and III, and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Stationery on payment of 8 annas per Copy.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required regarding miscellaneous stores, oils, or clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed—

Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.

Agent's Office: Dharwar, 13th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the KEROSINE OIL (Brand to be mentioned by Tenderer) required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from date of acceptance of Tender up to 31st March, 1894.

2.—Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application, on prepayment of answer on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee's Office, Poona.

3.—Blank forms of tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 Annas each.

4.—Tenders must be sent so as to reach the office of Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 1st June, 1893.

5.—The sum of Rs. 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest money.

6.—A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited, within one month, from the date of acceptance of the tender, as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7.—The earnest money will be forfeited to the Government and the provisional acceptance for a tender *ipso facto* revoked if the security hereby required is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8.—The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover.

9.—The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue any contract based on the tender will be liable to recission by the undersigned, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such recissions.

10.—All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 Noon, on the 2nd June, 1893.

11.—The authority to accept a tender vests in the Cantonment Magistrate who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest or any other tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate.

Poona, 18th May, 1893.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કુાં
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY.

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREEN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star........................	Rs. 32 per doz.
Two " Liqueur	" 34 "
Three " do.	" 36 "
Five " do.	" 40 "
Five " Special do.	" 42 "
OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."	
One Star........................	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three "	" 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.

For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette." And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL

IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund....................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London [illegible] County Banking Co., Limited.)
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HIOGO.
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MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay: and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.................£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
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Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Gordon Mills, 6, Hornby Road, 4 p. m.
Alexandra S. and W. Co., Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Chinchpoogly, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Willard's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Biennial General Meeting, Rahnuma-e-Sabha, Dadysett's Agiary, 5-30 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Wistow Hall arrived yesterday from Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; and Clan Maclean (s), Amsterdam.

Rahnuma-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha.—The biennial general meeting of the members of the above Sabha will be held, at Dadysett's Agiary, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* office, this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m. Business: The adoption of the report.

Fire at Jail Road.—Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. write to us: Under the above heading, in your issue of yesterday, you state that the building was insured with us in the Sun Office for Rs. 1,00,000. This is incorrect, and we shall thank you to rectify the matter. We may add we have nothing whatever either on the building or on the goods in the godown.

An Old Offender.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Mahadoo Changa, an old offender, with committing theft in a building used as a human dwelling, of a watch, valued at Rs. 13, belonging to a woman, named Ratni, residing at 1st Cooper Street. The accused was arrested while disposing of the property in the native town. The accused who admitted one previous conviction, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Cricket.—A match was played on the 22nd instant between the Surat High School team *vs.* the Gaekwar's team, at Baroda, on the Gymkhana ground. The Baroda team having won the toss went in to bat. They were disposed of in 68 runs, the chief scorers being Messrs. Bairker, Naidoo, and Kale, scoring 13, 12, and 11, respectively. The High School went in and scored 139, seven wickets being down when time was called. The chief contributors were Messrs. Perosha Edulji, A. H. Desai, M. B. Watcha, G. A. Megha, B. N. Vyas, and H. D. Patell, who scored 27, 26 (not out), 17, 16, 13, and 12, respectively.

Raid on a Den of Gamblers.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Saman Roda, with keeping a common gaming house, at Khoja Moholla, and seven others with gaming in it with dice and money. On Tuesday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, Inspector Nelmes, on receiving certain information, proceeded to a house, in Khoja Moholla, and arrested all the accused, while they were playing with dice and money. All the accused pleading guilty to the charge, three of them having been previously convicted for the same offence, were fined Rs. 20 each, while two were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 3 each.

A Fatal Fall from a Window.—An inquiry was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, at Khetwady Main Road, touching the death of a Parsee girl, named Sonabai, aged three years, the daughter of Pallonji Shapoorji Mistri, a cotton merchant and a municipal contractor, residing on the third floor of a house, at Khetwady Main Road. Yesterday at about 9-30 or 10 a.m. the deceased stood upon a cot, which was by the side of a window overlooking a sweepers' gully, and unbolted the shutters of the window and opened them, but immediately on the shutters opening outside she fell out into the gully, fracturing her skull and died on the spot. The jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Grayhurst charged one Jamnadas Purshotam, a Hindoo, with committing theft of two pieces of wearing apparel and six buttons, of the collective value of Rs. 2-4, the property of one Jaitha Shewji, a grain-dealer, residing at Kajee Syed Street. Yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, while the complainant was asleep on the verandah of his house, the accused removed the above property, and was making away with it, when he was arrested by some friends of the complainant. The accused denied the charge, but produced no witnesses. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Distribution of Prizes to "B" Co., B. V. R.—The distribution of prizes to "B" Co. of the B. V. R. took place at the Volunteers Head-quarters, Esplanade Cross Road, at 6 p.m., yesterday. Lord Colin Compbell, gave away the prizes. The names of the winners of the different prizes are as follows:—Color-Sergeant E. Thomas, Lance-Corporal Hardekar, and Lance-Corporal D. Stewart, (for general efficiency, including shooting, attendance, and smartness); Sergeant Nichols, Volunteer H. Willard and Volunteer J. Lawrence (for highest aggregate score 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, shots at each); Corporal Race and Corporal Braizeby (for smartest performances of manual and firing exercises); Volunteer Lawrence, Sergeant Nichols and W. H. Willard, (for highest score in class firing); Volunteer R. Pellingrew and Volunteer Noronha (for recruits).

Death by Drowning—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Walkeshwar, on the body of Moorarji Thakersee, aged twenty-three years, residing at Hunooman Lane. Four days ago the deceased with his father, brothers, and his wife went to Walkeshwar for a change. Yesterday, at about 7-30 a.m. the deceased, accompanied by his three brothers, went to bathe in the Walkeshwar tank. While the three brothers were standing on the steps at a distance, the deceased went down the steps, into the water, but suddenly his feet slipped and he sank into the water and did not rise to the surface. A police "ramosi" and a Maratha dived in the water, and re-covered the body in about twenty or thirty minutes, but life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Walkeshwar tank.

Prince Bhavsingji's Visit to the Mahuwa Dispensary.—His Highness the Kumarsaheb, heir-apparent of Bhownugger, paid a visit to the town dispensary, at 5-30 this evening. The dispensary building was richly decorated with flags, buntings, and evergreens, which gave it a lovely appearance. To the front post was attached a board, bearing the words—"Welcome to H. H. Prince Bhavsingji," and wishing his Highness "Long life, prosperity, and glory." All necessary preparations being made, his Highness drove to the place punctually at the appointed time, accompanied by Mr. Earnest Proctor Sims, tutor and companion, Mr. Ganpatrao Anupram, tutor, Mr. Tribhovundas, assistant tutor, and other gentlemen. After being most cordially welcomed by Dr. Dhunjishah, his Highness took his seat in the hall which was most sumptuously decorated for the purpose. Here his Highness was entertained to a musical performance for a short time. His Highness then inspected the medicine hall, the surgical instruments, and, lastly, the records, and was much pleased with the detailed forms and registers, the different uses of which were explained by Dr. Dhunjishah. His Highness expressed himself to be much satisfied with the working of the dispensary, and commended Dr. Dhunjishah in very strong terms for the deep interest and zeal which he took in his work. His Highness then left amid loud cheers.

BHOWNUGGER AND THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

A very large meeting of Graduates, Under-Graduates, and Matriculation students was held in Bhownugger on Monday, Mr. M. H. Mehta presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1. That the enhancement of fees in different University examinations should not have been made, and that the Matriculation Examination should have been held twice a year to meet the deficit caused by the withdrawal of Government grant. (Proposed by K. K. Rajpura and seconded by P. C. Bhayani.) 2. That the marks in each question be given on the receipt of a moderate fee or failing that the old system of giving marks be restored. (Proposed by M. M. Bhatt and seconded by T. V. Bhansali.) 3. That a plucked candidate be not compelled to be examined in the subjects that he has already passed in at the same examination, and that this concession be granted with certain restrictions and modifications that the Senate might think proper. (Proposed by D. S. Mehta and seconded by M. S. Desai). 4. That the system of oral examinations be abolished, or failing that the mofussil students be examined first. (Proposed by R. Y. Chitnis and seconded by P. D. Trivedi. 5. That in addition to the correcting of misprints alone by examiners, ambiguities occurring in questions should be cleared up, and the intended sense or meaning explained to the student when it was requested by him to do so. (Proposed by S. S. Mehta and seconded by T. K. Mehta.) 6. That a committee consisting of Messrs. M. M. Bhatt, K. K. Rajpura, S. S. Mehta, D. S. Mehta, P. D. Trivedi, and M. S. Desai be appointed. (Proposed by J. K. Jadav and seconded by M. S. Gosavi.)

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO DR. BLANEY.

On Tuesday night an address was presented to Dr. Blaney, previous to his departure from Bombay for Europe, at the Blaney Club, situated at Marine Lines. Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee presided on the occasion. The Club premises were beautifully decorated, and the rooms illuminated with coloured lanterns and ornamental lamps. In addition to the music, both vocal and instrumental, a Hindu conjurer was present on the occasion to entertain the guests.

In opening the proceedings Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji said that his indifferent health did not permit him to go out in the night, yet he had accepted the offer to preside on that occasion as he felt that it was his duty as a citizen to be present in an assembly which met together to recognise the services of such a worthy citizen. (Hear, hear.) The occasion, he said, was one of doing honour to one of their worthiest, most popular, and able citizens. He could not allow the opportunity to pass without saying a few words with regard to the services done by Dr. Blaney. For the supply of pure drinking water, the public of Bombay were indebted to Dr. Blaney. Had it not been for Dr. Blaney the western district of the town would not have received the present copious supply of water and the Tulsi water-works would not have been undertaken. The Tansa water-works, the finest works in the country, were undertaken by the Corporation on Dr. Blaney's motion. The copious supply of pure water in several localities increased the value of landed property, and thus from the richest landlord down to the poorest labourer in the city they were all indebted to the worthy and popular citizen, whose name was a household word in every family, either rich or poor.

The president then requested the secretary of the Club to read the address, and Mr. Hirjeebhoy D. Mistry read it as follow:—

To Dr. Thomas Blaney, J. P., President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Chairman of the Joint School Committee, Fellow of the University of Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned president and members of the Blaney Club, beg to offer you our heartfelt congratulations on the recent recovery from your severe illness, and as to-morrow is the auspicious occasion of your birthday, we take this opportunity of heartily congratulating you on that event, and wish you many happy returns of the same full of health and joy. We also take this opportunity of paying our humble respects to you prior to your temporary departure from Bombay for Europe. Bombay will surely lose in you, even though for a very short time, a prominent citizen, a learned doctor, a profound scholar, an impartial adviser—"a guide, philosopher, and friend." It would require a voluminous work, Sir, to recount the innumerable good that you have done to Bombay. A life led by you for the last fifty years—a life active, studious, and useful—commands our highest respect and esteem. As a Justice of the Peace from as far back as 1868, you worked with heart and soul to procure peace and happiness to your fellow-citizens. The fact that the Bombay Government was pleased to appoint you as its Sheriff twice (in 1875 and in 1888) reflects no little credit on you. Your appointment as chairman of the then Town Council for a period of three years successively from 1877-1879, and as chairman of the modern Standing Committee in 1890, your nomination as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1881, which prominent post you now so worthily occupy, and last but not least your onerous duties as Coroner in which office you worked so zealously for a period of seventeen years even at such an advanced period of your life without the least regard for your health, prove how useful and serviceable you have been to Bombay, and it is a matter of satisfaction that the services which you have discharged to the entire satisfaction of the public have been appreciated by H. E. the Governor in Council in a Government Resolution. The grand meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay held to perpetuate your memory and the liberal contributions of the people of far and wide is no small proof of their appreciation of your valuable services. The great good you have done to your citizens by your exertions for the improvement of drainage and the various proposals for devising ways and means to reduce the death-rate of the city, the frequent fights you had to carry on in the "People's Palace," in matters of finance and revenue, the unrepayable advantage you have given to the people by the profuse supply of the waters of the Tulsi and Tansa Lakes, which owe their birth to you, your zeal for the good of your citizens, your laudable efforts in the cause of primary education, your Hatim-like heart in assisting the poor and the destitute, your readiness in supporting the widow and in cherishing the orphan, will be imprinted on the hearts of the people for many years to come. Blaney is a household word and is familiar even to a child. Such services deserve a better recognition and it is hoped that the Bombay Government will recognise them in a still better way. The honor you have done us by allowing us to style this club after your name, and by being an honorary member of it, is too great for us, and in expressing our utmost thanks for the same, we earnestly hope that you will kindly continue to take the same interest in behalf of the well-being of the club as you have taken heretofore. In conclusion, we sincerely wish you a *bon voyage* and a speedy return to our shores with fresh vigour and renewed health, and humbly pray to God that He may give you a long life, full of health and happiness.—Amen.

The address was then placed in a handsome case and handed to Dr. Blaney by the president.

In thanking the members of the Blaney Club, Dr. Blaney said that his services were spoken of in the address in a flattering manner, and what had been said about him was more than he deserved. He had lived a long life in Bombay and had done some services to the city, but in every case his services were amply rewarded and in some cases they were more than amply rewarded. The citizens of Bombay had recently done him a great honour by deciding to erect his statue, which would remain amongst them for all time. He had been honoured by various classes and communities in Bombay. He was presented with a silver key on the occasion of the opening ceremony of Tulsi Water Works. He was given an address by the Standing Committee of which he was a member for eight years, and President for four years, but of all those the honour done to him, the presentation of the address that night by the members of the Blaney Club he considered the highest as it was spontaneous. (Applause.) The guests were then conducted to the adjoining room, where refreshments were provided.

Three cheers for Dr. Blaney were given, and the guests dispersed.

WAITING.

The Government of India.

How much longer, how much longer
Must their cry remain unheeded?
We are willing to assist them
But alas! have been impeded.
Though we know the case of many
Upon desperation borders,
We are waiting, we are waiting
For your Lordship's early orders.

The Secretary of State.

I am waiting, I am waiting,
As advised by men commercial,
For the long-delayed report of
The Committee of Lord Herschell.
Though I hear that its opinions
Are most hopelessly divergent,
Time you know is gained by waiting,
And the matter is not urgent.

Some of the Government Servants.

We are waiting, we are waiting
While our lot grows daily rougher;
We are waiting, we are waiting
While our wives and children suffer—
Sick at heart, and some in body,
Leave a phantom, life but sorrow!
Quick, my lord, for we are weary
Always waiting for to-morrow.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 24.

Wednesday's observations show that the cyclonic storm off the Orissa coast is apparently unchanged as regards position; but it is increasing in intensity; the centre lying close to false point, but observations have not been received from that station, and the lowest pressure recorded is 29 of an inch in Cuttack. Squally cyclonic gale prevails around the centre, and the rainfall is from heavy to excessive, thus Akyab received eleven, Balasore five, and Cuttack four inches, elsewhere the conditions are little changed. The temperature is excessive in the Punjab where both day and night the temperatures are much above the normal. Rain is moderate and general on the Malabar coast, where the weather is still monsoonish. Following the temperatures recorded yesterday Sirsa registered 113·4 degrees; Mongomery 112·9 and Kushab and Peshawar 112·0.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

Under the title of "An April Fool Judgment," the *Indian Jurist* has the following scathing article on the outcome of the Pamphlet Case.

Whilst the trial of a company of public men for their doings in connection with the Panama affair consumed no more than a few weeks' time and brought exemplary punishment to heinous offenders, that of an obscure Bengali for defaming an ordinary native official has been suffered to go on for no less than nine months, and at the end of this long period of gestation and parturition, lo, we have no more for our waiting than the "mouse" of a judgment of acquittal for want of proof of publication. During nine months, witnesses of many classes and kinds have been examined by the score and perjured themselves by the dozen, filth has been thrown about profusely and recklessly as though the public of Hyderabad cared for filth for its own sake and for naught beside, reputations good, bad and indifferent have day by day foundered or been wrecked, and at the last, when it was hoped that the presiding officer who had done his work so far with admirable tact, patience and dignity, would with conjuror's hand gather up the threads of evidence, remove doubts, establish facts and present the whole matter to the world in its true form and bearing, all that comes of the investigation is a bare acquittal and discharge. What the Magistrate said was this:—

This being the case, I fail to see how I can, as requested by the defence, give a finding as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations contained in the Pamphlet. The question which I am trying in this case is 'has Mitra committed the crime of defamation by publishing certain allegations against Mehdi Hassan,' and, therefore, as far as this Court is concerned, the question of the truth or otherwise of the allegations, if it arises at all, only arises after Mitra is found to have made those allegations. I have just acquitted him of making them, and their truth is therefore a question outside the province of this Court to decide. Having no jurisdiction in the matter, any finding which this Court might come to, would only be the private opinion of the Magistrate. It would have no legal force, and should, therefore, not find a place in the judgment.

The truth of these propositions is obvious. And it need not have taken an officer of Mr. Bosanquet's ability more than three weeks to come to this conclusion after hearing counsel's last words. But the public, stupefied and dismayed by an unparalleled forensic fiasco, wants to know why the Magistrate spent nine months in finding out that there was no publication and he could not try the case; and lawyers who have made a study of procedure will be asking one another, what can have induced the Magistrate to inquire into the merits of the accused person's special plea and the truth of the defamatory statements unless and until he was satisfied upon the question of publication.

The case was one of the class known as "*warrant cases*" triable by a Magistrate under Chapter XXI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and looking to the language of that very small department of the Code, we make no doubt that the only proper course for the Magistrate to adopt in this case was this. After receiving the complaint, he should have fixed an early date for examining the witnesses upon the point of publication, and under Section 252 should have heard the "complainant," Mehdi Hassan, and then taken all the evidence forthcoming, himself questioning the witness to the extent that might seem to him to be necessary or proper. And since the Queen-Empress, not the complainant, was the prosecutor, the Magistrate should not have left it to the discretion of the complainant's counsel to put or leave questions. As being the Queen-Empress' servant and representative in the case, he should have taken upon himself the entire management and control of the case as a whole, and worked his way to a correct determination quite independently of the desires of opposite counsel and with reference solely to the requirements of criminal justice. Had he done this, and questioned the accused person, no doubt he would have discovered *in limine* that the story for the prosecution "had thoroughly broken down" and was false, and would have discharged Mitra without more, within a week or ten days from the date of the complaint, under Section 253 of the Code. And a stupendous blunder would have been avoided. Even if there had remained in his mind doubt as to the falsity of the evidence of publication, and he had thought it better on the whole to frame a charge, the Magistrate should have first decided the question of publication, and not entered upon the investigation of the special plea before deciding the preliminary question against the accused person. That the Magistrate has a dim perception of the possibility of his having committed a blunder, and is not altogether comfortable in his mind about it, may be gathered from the following statements in his judgment:—

I have not dealt with the evidence adduced by the defence to prove that Mitra was confined to bed during the whole of the 13th March, 1892, nor have I touched upon the defence arguments based upon the registers and account books of the *Record Press*, and I do not purpose to go into them now, as I am of opinion for the reasons given above that the prosecution story has thoroughly broken down and that, therefore, the accused must be found not guilty. Had the prosecution publication witnesses been cross-examined at first, a charge would never have been framed against the accused, and he would have been discharged; but, for reasons of their own, the defence arose instead to cross-examine as they had a right to do under Section 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

This excerpt makes it plain that Mr. Bosanquet has not yet grasped the meaning of the provisions of Chapter XXI. of the Code. Unlike the corresponding department of the old Code, it does not permit the accused person to cross-examine witnesses before the charge framed: but (implicitly) makes it obligatory on the Magistrate to check the complainant's action and himself ask all necessary and proper questions in order that the accused person may be spared (if possible) the delay, expense, uncertainty, anxiety and ignominy so commonly occasioned by a criminal trial. In the present instance, Mitra has been compelled to endure every form of harassment and inconvenience, in addition to an almost mortal sickness, for the space of nine months, only to be told at the end that he need not have been tried at all. Mehdi Hassan doubtless has suffered almost as much, only to be told that he should not have come to Court unless he had previously satisfied himself that certain printers and compositors would not, in the opinion of the Magistrate, tell lies in his behalf. About Mrs. Mehdi Hassan and other individual sufferer, we prefer to say nothing. The greatest sufferer, perhaps, is the general public, whose mind has been unhealthily stimulated, surfeited and debauched by a feast of extraordinary richness and variety. Never in our experience has there been in India so scandalous a trial, so foolishly and wickedly conducted as that of the Hyderabad *Pamphlet Case.* May we never look upon its like again.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th May.

1. On Saturday next, the 27th instant, the Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and the Bombay Light Horse jointly. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr J S Donald, Asst Commr, Tank, is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of Dera Ismail Khan, vice Mr H W Gee, placed on special duty.

On the termination of his special duty at Lahore, Mr T H Homan, Extra Judl Asst Commr, is posted to Bannu, where he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Mr H A Casson.

On the termination of his special duty, Colonel L J H Grey, C S I, Commr and Supdt, resumed charge of the Delhi Division, relieving Mr D C J Ibbetson.

On relinquishing charge of his duties as Offg Commr, Delhi Division, Mr D C J Ibbetson, Depy Commr, is posted to Jullundur, relieving Capt C S deButts Martindale.

With the sanction of the Govt of India and subject to the approval of H M's Secy of State for India, Mr C G Hastings, Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Pol Officer of the Khaiber, vice Lieut-Col R Warburton, C S I, proceeding on furlough.

The services of Surg-Lieut-Col W A C Roe, Civil Surg, Sialkot, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept from forenoon of the 1st of May, 1893.

Surg-Maj S Little, Civil Surg, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

Surg-Capt E Hudson, 15th Ben Lancers, is appo[illegible] officiate as Civil Surg of Mooltan in addition to his M[illegible] duties, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj S Little.

Mr E DuCane Smithe, Ex Engr, Swat Riv[illegible] [illegible]al Division, is allowed furlough on medical certificate [illegible] 6 months.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·725
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	96·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·1
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	324

*From midnight to midnight.

THE INTER-PRESIDENTIAL CRICKET MATCH.

BOMBAY *vs.* MADRAS.

The match between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies was resumed on Monday afternoon at Hobart Park ground before a large and distinguished gathering, including the Governors of Bombay and Madras and suites. The weather was fine, and the pitch fast and true. Madras won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Macfarlane and Hazelton to face the bowling of Barton and Newnham. Nine runs were scored when Barton found Macfarlane's wickets. Kindersley, jr., filled the vacancy, but lost his partner soon afterwards. Sewell joined Kindersley, and the score rose rapidly, Sewell giving a great display at hitting. Clark relieved Newnham at bowling, and Raikes took charge of the leather from Barton, but without effect. Half a century was just passed when Sprott (wicket-keeper) beautifully held Sewell, who retired after compiling a well hit 40. Kindersley, sr., joined his brother, and the score rose slowly, 63 runs being reached when E. Kindersley was smartly stumped. The remainder rendered poor support, Firth, however, played in fine style and compiled 11 runs, the second best score. The innings closed at 86. Barton took seven wickets for 40 runs, and Raikes two for 14 runs.

After lunch Bombay went in with Trask and Troupe against the bowling of Boome and Sewell. Trask was dismissed easily, but Greig joined Troupe, and a great stand was made. 40 runs were scored before a separation was effected, Troupe getting leg before to Sewell. Poore made no show, but Luard and Greig took the score to 75 before Greig succumbed through a pretty catch by Wolfe-Murray at mid on. Greig's 28 runs were well compiled, but he gave two chances, one early in the game. Sprott filled the vacancy, and another great stand was made, both men hitting hard and scoring several boundaries. The century was just passed when Luard was grandly caught off a hard return. Newnham, Barton, Baker and Clarke all partnered Sprott, and when stumps were drawn for the day the score was 205, Sprott and Clarke being still together.

Heavy rain fell on Monday night, consequently the wicket was heavy and slow. Clark and Sprott resumed play at 11-30 on Tuesday and hitting continued till the score reached 224, when Clark was dismissed by a bailer from Hazelton, having contributed a faultless 34, the result of hard hitting. Raikes and Sprott carried the score to 251 before Raikes succumbed l-b-w. Sprott thus carried his bat for an excellent 91, compiled in his dashing style. Boome captured four for 60, and Sewell two for 88.

Madras then went in for their second innings, with Hazelton and Macfarlane against the bowling of Barton and Raikes. Hazelton was stumped at 6. R. Kindersley, with Macfarlane, raised the score to 19, when rain came pouring down and swamped the ground, which rendered further play for the day impossible. Appended are the scores:—

MADRAS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Macfarlane, b Barton	6	not out	8
Hazelton, c Clark, b Barton	7	st Sprott, b Barton	4
R Kindersley, b Raikes	7	not out	7
Sewell, c Sprott, b Clark	40		
E Kindersley, st Sprott, b Barton	2		
Wilson, b Barton	0		
Firth, c Sprott, b Barton	11		
Wolfe-Murray, st Sprott, b Barton	0		
Newbury, b Barton	5		
Symonds, b Barton	6		
Boome, not out	0		
Extras	2		
Total	86	Total	19

BOMBAY.

1st Innings.	
Troupe, l-b-w, b Sewell	18
Trask, c Firth, b Boome	2
Greig, c Wolfe-Murray, b Boome	28
Poore, b Hazelton	5
Luard, c and b Boome	24
Sprott, not out	91
Newnham, b Firth	0
Barton, st Newbury, b Boome	7
Baker, c Newbury, b Symonds	16
Clark, b Hazelton	34
Raikes, l-b-w, b Sewell	8
Extras	18
Total	251

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 850 tons, Commander T Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Jeddah, 10th May, brought a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall, 2,139 tons Commander G H Barclay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 27th April, with a general cargo The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Wistow Hall s	Barclay	Liverpool, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Pachumba s	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Clan Maclean s	Roberts	Amsterdam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 23.

For Liverpool.

City of Perth s—53 bales hemp, K Khooshall; 525 cwts myrabollas, M Lallji; 30 cwts amba huldee, M Suleman; 680 cwts teelseed, Thomas H Moore and Co; 100 cwts gum, F S Punnett; 3,000 cwts wheat, and 5,000 cwts jowari, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, and 2,007 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Tregenna s—9,600 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 19,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Oberon s—110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 650 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 248 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Imaum s—405 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 1,607 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, D Nanji and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Bentola s—9,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Emir s—5,109 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 10,998 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Tyabji and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 3,638 cwts linseed, and 4,500 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 410 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, R Kadarbhoy.

Alberta s—2,062½ cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Bombay s—5,295 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Resalve s—4,630 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 780 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

Kt Companion s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Clan Maclean s—548 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 11,700 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Skidby s—72,321 cwts linseed, and 24,107 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

For Odessa.

James Tucker s—319 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Trewidden s—4,500 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Etolia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Amana s—840 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,350 cwt wheat, 6,000 cwts gingelly seeds and 2,190 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 600 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 135 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Blackheath s—2,610 bales cotton, 18,438 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed and 402 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Glade and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Naples.

Blackheath s—24,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

For Messina.

Singapore s—1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.

Imperator 660 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Imperator s—2,001 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co.

For Calcutta.

Lalpoora s—350 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

Nurani s—50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

The capacity of human comprehension is not a little tasked at the conclusion arrived at by scientists, who, it now appears, have succeeded in measuring the thickness of the envelope of soapy-water enclosing the air or the bubble when it has become so thin as to produce rainbow tints. Thus, when showing the shade of violet, it was one-fourth the thickness of the length of an ordinary violet wave of light—1160,000th of an inch—a thickness that is equal to 1-240,000th of an inch—As the bubble continued to expand, a black patch formed adjacent to the pipe from which the bubble was being blown, and the thickness of this patch was found to be only one-fortieth of that of the violet section, or just about 1-1,000,000th of an inch.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE DOWAGER DUCHESSS OF SUTHERLAND.

APPLICATION FOR RELEASE.

The case of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland came on before Sir Francis Jeune on May 5th. The court was crowded, but the proceedings occupied only a few minutes, and were quite unexciting in character.

Mr. Finlay, Q.C., representing the noble prisoner, said that he wished, with the indulgence of the Court, to make application for the release of the Duchess on the ground that her further incarceration would be seriously prejudicial to her health, and was calculated to lead to the gravest results. In support of this, contention he produced the affidavits of four medical men who had examined her Grace, namely, Mr. Nunn, F.R.C.S., Mr. Worthington, Dr. Wyburn, and Dr. Gilbert, the medical officer of Holloway prison. Mr. Nunn in his affidavit sated that he had been acquainted with and had attended the Dowager Duchess for a number of years, and knew her to be subject to sudden and peculiar fainting fits, for which there was no accounting except failure of the heart's action. He was first called in to see her before her marriage with the late Duke, and had since been consulted for the cause named. In his opinion further imprisonment was calculated seriously to increase the ailment. Mr. Worthington, of Windsor, said he had known the Dowager for some time. She was suffering from enlargement and weak action of the heart. Her weight before her incarceration was 12st 2lb, but was now only 11st, showing a loss of 1st 2lb, which he attributed to her imprisonmet. Dr. Wyburn's testimony was to the same effect. The Duchess, he declared, was suffering from enlargement of the heart and nervous prostration. Her further imprisonment under these circumstances might be attended, he thought, with the most serious consequences. Dr. Gilbert, the prison doctor, in his affidavit stated that since her imprisonment the Duchess had suffered from impaired digestion, and had lost a stone in weight. She had taken very little nourishment and further imprisonment in his opinion would cause permanent injury to her health. Mr. Finlay submitted that these affidavits showed that further punishment might have a very injurious effect upon the health of the Duchess. Her Grace had now been in prison just over a fortnight, and therefore, he very respectfully applied to the Court to allow the remainder of the sentence to be remitted.

Sir Frances Jeune: It is best that this power should be exercised by me or by the Home Secretaty?

Mr. Sutton, who appeared on behalf of the Home Secretary, said, that if he could assist his lordship he should be glad to do so.

Mr. Finlay said that if his lordship thought it preferable to order that the matter should be dealt with by the Home Secretary anything his lordship might say would doubtless have due weight attached to it at the Home Office. It was never intended, he submitted that the imprisonment of the Duchess should have the very serious consequences declared to be involved.

Mr Sutton argued that his lorship had no power to make the order asked for. Unquestionably, his lordships original order had been perfectly right, but in fixing a definite term of imprisonment he had inflicted a specific punishment for a criminal offence, and consequently had no more power than any judge of assizes to revise or rimit the sentence.

Sir Henry James said that as far as the Duke of Sutherland was concerned he desired to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Court.

Sir F. Jeune said it was certainly a very doubtful question whether he had power to modify or reverse a decision which he had given where the sentence was one for a fixed time, where as it was quite clear that the Home Office did possess full power to deal with the matter. This being so it was, he thought, obviously desirable that the Home Office should decide the question. The Home Office had far better means of ascertaining what should be done than he had, and the Home Secretary, moreover, was acquainted with the usual practice in such cases. Supposing, however, that he (the learned judge) had been disposed to deal with the matter, he should certainly not have done so without obtaining independent information from a doctor appointed by himself, seeing that the various affidavits submitted differed markedly in their language and in their views. As it was, however, he preferred to express no opinion whatever on the merits of the case feeling that the matter was one which should be left entirely to the decision of the Home Secretary.

The application was accordingly dismissed.

A THEORY OF A NERVOUS ATMOSPHERE.

Dr. B. W. Richardson writing in the "Asclepiad" says Munro, in his day, endeavours to refute the hypothesis of electrical current in nerve, and of it as the excitant of natural muscular motion; and to what he has said already he puts forward other and cogent arguments. When he cuts a nerve across and brings its parts again into contiguity, he does not, he maintains, restore the offices of the nerve immediatly. Nay, when he divides a nerve in a frog, and lets the divided parts grow together again, the influence of the nerve beyond the incision is, generally, not restored. On the other hand, the wellknown effect of compression on the nerves of a sound animal and the experiment of producing repeated contractions, of muscle by pressing on a nerve after cutting it across, indicate that the energy depends on matter "capable of being affected by simple pressure." The hypothesis is simple, but it is not admits the anatomist, proved. Still, to say that the offices of the nerves are not performed by a secreted fluid merely because we cannot comprehend how any part of the blood, or any humour prepared from it, could render the mind sensible of an injury or throw a muscle into action, is saying a great deal too much; for, in the generation of animals, effects more incomprehensible and astonishing seem to depend on the secretion and mixture of the fluids, the brain, the nerves, the nervous energy, and the complex fabrics of other organs being thereby produced.

As it is refreshing oftentimes to listen to the simple and natural expressions of children on things in nature which they are trying to comprehend, so is it refreshing oftentimes to read, in philosophy, the utterances of those who first began to study Nature in the way in which she opens herself to the first searchers after her secrets, and, I confess me, the reading of Munro, which I have ventured to revive, conveys to my mind a charming freshness of thought, and a suggestive lesson much to be valued. When, again, I turn to another chapter of his book on the question "Whether the Nerves Convey Nourishment to our Organs," I find a new freshness of discussion replete with instruction. But that which I would dwell upon at this present moment is the fact that even yet we are uncertain whether the original theory of a subtle or refind fluid charging the nervous matter, and "capable of being affected by simple pressure," be not correct after all, and whether the study of the phenomena of electrical manifestations which Galvani mainly instituted, and which has since been pursued with so much untiring minuteness of industry, may not all be a series of independent facts, produced often by the experimenters themselves, or running only coincidently, when not produced with the actual phenomena which Nature presents to the observer. It seems to me the most reasonable of propositions that the blood, in the decompositions to which it is subjected in the extreme parts of the organism—in those vital parts which lie, as I may say, on the banks of the stream of blood—should yield, as our earlier masters taught, a true physical quality which the nervous system should have the power ot taking to itself, which should prevade the nervous matter, and which should hold the whole nervous system in one connected bond, while, at the same time, it should allow of the local independency of parts, and should be subject to impression, not from one kind only of impulse or vis but from any to which it may be subjected—calorific, mechanical, electrical, chemical. It is, in short, essential to all theories of vibratory motions to presuppose the existence of a veritable ether, in which the more solid particles, atoms, or molecules of matter are distributed, and by which, through vibration, the parts of matter are put into motion. Carry, then, this same view to the animal body: suppose a mechanism such as the nervous system, flexible where needed, protected and fixed where needed, central, linear, peripheral, every where built upon bloodvessel and blood current, and every where capable, where there is vessel and blood, of taking up from blood a product of the decomposition of blood, the resultant of chemical change suppose this mechanism persistent in the living body and what do we endow the body with less than with a subtle spirit, which vibrates to every impulse, which during life is dependent on the organism for its development, and which is indeed a spirit, made within the organism, by and through which the outer universe is received, is communicated, is felt, is known? To my view, there is reason in this theory. To my view, the nerves, without the essential physical quality with which they are charged in life, are as the arteries without blood, the silent, emptied channels of what once was a living thing. To my view, nerves may practically bleed during life, as vessels do—bleed, not blood, but a derivative of blood. To my view, what Commonly is called nervous exhaustion may be no metaphor of speech, but a physical reality, as definite as that physical hæmorrhage from blood-vessel to which, in effect, in symptom, it is so near akin.

THE FRENCH REGULARS OF 1870.

In the "Daily News" Mr. Archibald Forbes writes:—In a retrospect of that great struggle (the Franco-German war), now that prejudice and partiality have alike died out, there is a great temptation to say something in vindication of the character and conduct of the French regular army, on which befell a wreck so utter and so disastrous. No impartial man will grudge to the Germans their grand achievements, the rewards of which were perfectly legitimate. Vae victis was the natural and inevitable sentence on the soldiery who, after an unprecedently swift series of disasters, found themselves prisoners of war on foreign soil, their native land despoiled all but utterly of its statutory defence. Zola, in "La Debacle," has unpatriotically done his worst in the aspersion of their character; but his depreciation of those brave, although unfortunate, men is wholly based on hearsay evidence. The French regulars of 1870 did not discredit their old renown. An army, in the individual soldiery of which there burns keen and warm the fire of martial ardour, is doomed nevertheless to inevitable discomfiture when its officers lack competence, its commanders are careless and feeble, and its organization is rotten to the core. This fate befell the French army in 1870. But the eye-witness of the great war must have been blind or prejudiced who dare aver that the old gallantry had faded out of the army on which had once shone the sun of Austerlitz—that army which marched to Moscow, that army which stormed the Malakoff with a rush, that army which conquered at Solferino and Majenta. No, the poor miscommanded, bewildered, harassed, overmarched, and outnumbered fighting men in the blue kepis and red breeches fought on with a worthy valour which cannot but command respect and admiration. In the military history of great nations is there any more piteous chapter than the record of the cruel ruin of the French armies in the autumn of 1870? To march out with a conviction of triumph, presently to realise that the conviction was a delusion, to know too soon that only miracles could counteract the blundering and avert the defeat, yet to fight with valiant hope against hope whenever the chance of fight occurred, and, finally, eating its heart in bitter chagrin, to go away wholesale into foreign captivity. The sad, noble story of unavailing devotion is to be told of the French regular army from the first battle down to the capitulation of Sedan. Think of that remnant of the line on the day of Weissenburg. Fourteen men were all that were left standing when the Germans won the heights of the Geisberg, but that gallant handful scorned to surrender, and kept on fighting till the Prussians, refraining from shooting them down, closed around and disarmed them. It was on certain ruin that Michel's Cuirassiers charged down the vineyard-clad slope on the Prussian infantrymen on the day of Worth, but the gallant troopers rode without a swerve on the fate that awaited them from the swiftly plied needle gun. At Gravelotte the French fought a defensive battle against heavy odds, and having against them an overwhelming superiority of artillery. After the long day's fighting the Germans turned their right and thrust back their centre, but their left maintained its ground, and repulsed the most determined attacks. At Sedan the French army, trapped, environed, in a wretched chaos of confusion and bewilderment, still fought against fate with heroic devotion. The picture rises now before my eyes of that terrible afternoon. The iron ring of German fire, ever gathering in more closely on that plateau on which stood huddled the Frenchmen as in the shambles, the storm of shells that tore lanes through the dense masses all exposed there to its pitiless blasts. The impotent yet vehement rebellion against the inevitable in the shape of furious sorties—now a wild, headlong charge of Margueritte's Cuirassiers, thundering in glittering steel-clad splendour down the slope of Illy with an impetus that seemed resistless till the steady fire of the German infantrymen smote the charging mass fair in the face, and rolled riders and horses over in swift, sudden death; now the frantic gallop to their fate of a regiment of light horsemen on their Arab stallions up to the very muzzle of the needle guns with which the German linesmen confronted them unwaveringly; now a spurt of red-trousered infantrymen darting against a chance gap in the stern ring of environment, quelled too surely by the ruthless flanking fire. No semblance of order there, no symptom of leadership, simply an inferno in the heart of which writhed an indiscriminate mass of brave men, with no thought or aim but of fighting it out to the bitter end.

Jules Favre's stipulation at Ferriere against the surrender of "one foot of French soil or one stone of a French fortress" was jeered at by Bismarck; but the jeer had faded on his lips many a day before stubborn France had at langth to fall away from Favre's high souled postulates. In the history of Prussia the great Chancellor might have found ample warrant for sneering at the Frenchman's conditions. Jena was the Sedan of Prussia. After the double overthrow on the same day on the fields of Auerstadt and Jena the collapse of Prussias defence was as rapid as it was utter. Her territory was studded with fortresses, and her army, although broken, was notannihilated. Bud body after body of troops surrendered in the open field; fortress after fortress capitulated, with hardly the pretence of a defence, at the summons of the cavalry led by Murat, to whom Napoleon jocosely wrote: 'Since you take fortresses so easily with your cavalry, I suppose I may disband the engineers, and melt down all my battering trains.' But the fortresses of France in 1870, obsolete as most of them were, maintained an eminently creditable defence against rifled siege guns of the latest type. Excluding Paris and Metz, both of which held great armies, the average duration of resistance by the fifteen besged fortresses was thirty-one days; and, to quote the language of Major Sydenham Clarke, "the striking fact remains that in spite of every disability the French fortresses, pitted against guns not dreamed of when they were built, acquitted themselves quite as well as the chef-d'œuvres of the Vauban school in the days of their glory."

GREEK IN ENGLAND.

Bluff King Hal, writes a contributor to the "Star," is understood to have had a penchant for Greek. Perhaps you wonder how much Greek is spoken at St. James's now. Even Mr. Churton Collins, who gives us his warranty for the accuracy of the above declaration, could scarcely answer that much; but he can do much which is far better, and that comprehends a wide and fascinating view of the origin of Greek literature and learning in this country. To hear the eminent literary historian you must go to the London Institution in Finsbury-circus, where he is just now summing up "England's Literary Debt to Greece." It is a long story, with some of the pathos of romance in it. Thus Mr. Collins tells us that the year 320 B.C., when Aristotle and Demosthenes died, marked the finality of the original work of Greece, though the poetry of Theocritus and the works of Plutarch had yet to come. Justinian closed the schools of painting and philosophy in A.D. 529, and finally Byzantium became almost the sole centre of Greek culture. When after 453 the language became wretchedly corrupted it passed entirely into the Romaic. After the conquest of Alexander the Great and the breaking up of his empire into principalities—Macedonia, Asia, and Egypt—the Greek language became scattered over the enormous area. Then between the second and third Punic wars Greek became to the Romans what French is to us. And finally all the early Christian Fathers were Greek. The era of barbarism in the fifth century, however, saw Greek begin to lose its vogue, and during the pontificate of Leo I. it was completely superseded by Latin, still the language of the Romish Church. Yet constantinople and Byzantium had not lost the enlightenment of Homer, Demosthenes, Aristotle, and Plato, and when the Roman Empire at last fell the Attic idiom was still preserved in all its purity by the Greeks. It was in 668 that Theodorus, the first Archbishop of Canterbury, brought Greek to England, but no trace of Greek influence could be found in the Anglo-Saxon literature, although the auther of Beowulph was curiously Homeric. But slipping through the years—the time of Alfred the Great, the Latin renaissance in which Greek had no part, the dawn of the Greek renaissance, in the thirteenth century, the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204—we come to the foundation of the Greek College in Paris during the pontificate of Innocent III., and the subsequent signs at wide intervals of Greek in England. The fall of Byzantium in 1453 may be said to mark the progressive epoch. The Greeks were scattered. Then Italy rose in the glory of her culture, and the torch of Greek literature and learning passed into England. From that time forth came Attic pioneers, among whom shone Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and other scholars, and then subsequent learned disputations on the correct Hellenic pronunciation, which led Gibbons to satirically observe—

> "A bell wether is better evidence
> Than a bishop or a chancellor."

The time came when boys could read Xenophon fluently. Greek was first taught at St. Paul's School in 1512, Eton 1535, Westminster 1543, and the Merchant Taylors 1562. If the Elizabethans could speak Greek as fluently as they are recorded to have done, said Mr. Collins, they must have been prodigies of intellect. But though the Greek revival was a purely extra-academic movement, it had now been made easy of acquisition to all who were competent to master French and German.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale, Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

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PRICE.......................Rs. 6.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

ON the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange yesterday Consols advanced ⅛ per cent., to 98⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 109¼; while 4 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ⅛ to £62⅞. About £375,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England; and Money would appear to have become considerably easier, as the market rates of discount were reduced ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 7/8 and 4 1/8 per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged, at 37 7/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was half a cent. cheaper, at 82¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 7 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay yesterday, and 5 1/2 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 21-32d., which is 1-32d. higher than Wednesday's regular allotment rate, than the price obtained for the extra Transfers placed meantime. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s 2⅝d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 97¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1¼ centime lower, at fcs. 25·30.

The Liverpool and Manchester Markets remained closed yesterday for the Whitsuntide holidays.

The price of ready Cotton in New York was unchanged yesterday at 7¾ cents per lb.; but Futures for August were 4 points higher, at 7·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, making the total figures for this season compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	6,000	6,000	6,000
Three days' do. ...	13,000	15,000	16,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892....	4,810,000	6,853,000	6,716,000

Our local Cotton Market has remained quiet in tone to-day at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy in prices, all round. Busines has been upon a small scale, the purchases by exporters summing up 500 bales, consisting of 200 each of Broach, at Rs. 210; and Dharwar, at Rs. 196; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 190; while the Mills have taken 700 bales, say 400 Broach, at Rs. 208; and 100 each of Ambreli, at Rs. 186; Mowa, at Rs. 191; and Untni, at Rs. 163-4 per candy.

WHEAT has again been a quiet market, and very little fresh export business has been reported; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the feeling having been steady, and rates unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............	12,704	bales.
Wheat............	41,345	cwts.
Linseed	20,324	"
Rapeseed	51,308	"
Gingellyseed............	702	"
Poppyseed............	4,097	"
Groundnuts	850	"
Castorseed	3,595	"
Rice	5,624	"

The Banks, and Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have been closed to-day for the Queen's Birthday holiday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

2¾ per cent. Consols............	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper............	62 7/8

The sum of about £375,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted, this closes the Key West Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica, Haiti routes.
Telegrams for Dutch Guiana can be accepted at Rs. 12-3-0 per word via Suez Key West, Jamaica, Porto Rico.
Turkish route right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the thirtieth inst.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	7	17 p.m.	16	8
Teheran	24	2	40 p.m.	...	16
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 24th May, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	48	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	37	...	1
" Madras	...	18	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended May 13, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	4,66,000	4,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	274	3	343
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	23,02,639	67,83,139	87,497	91,73,275
Total for 19 weeks..	24,14,639	72,49,139	91,497	97,55,275
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,16,314	4,11,766	5,145	5,33,225
Per mile of Ry do.	70	246	3	319
Total to corresponding date do.	25,82,776	67,26,156	1,06,962	94,15,894

Increase for the week .... Rs. 48,775
Ditto to date .... " 3,39,381

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 20th May, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,64,098	8,06,283	10,089	9,80,470
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	11,40,159

Decrease .... Rs. 1,59,689

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

10 p.m.	83·2

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 24.

6 a.m.	81·7
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	88·9
4 p.m.	88·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL.—May 24, Fakirjee Muncherjee Patel, Head Cashier and Salesman, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell & Co., Bombay, at Girgaum, near French Bridge, aged 52 years. Funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDGE—May 16, at Kuch, Beluchistan, the wife of W L Edge, of a son.

JOHNSON—April 20, at Bangalore, the wife of E P Johnson, Royal Engineers, of a son.

TONNOCHY—May 13, at Dunga Galli, the wife of Captain V C Tonnochy, 4th Sikhs, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHANCELLOR—April 21, on board H M S Malabar, Alexander Chancellor, Major, 5th Fusiliers.

FORDHAM—May 15, Fell asleep at Agra, in her 76th year, Mrs. Eliza Fordham, widow of the late John Fordham.

McLEAM—May 7, at Allahabad, Edward McLean, Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Bareilly.

TREMENHEERE—May 18, At Negapatam, after a long and painful illness, Minna Aletta, the dearly loved wife of Captain and Honorary Major G H W Tremenheere, South Indian Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1893.

PROFESSOR MAXMULLER devotes the first but by no means the most valuable part of an article on Esoteric Buddhism in the *Nineteenth Century* to a consideration of the late Madame Blavatsky, the Prophetess of that singular and incomprehensible faith. The conclusion is that the remarkable woman, who spent some years of her erratic life in Bombay, was not only the prophetess but the inventor of that creed, which had about as much to do with the teachings of Gautama Buddha as with those of Mahomet. But this conclusion is not proclaimed rudely or with philosophic brutality. The Sanskrit Professor is forbearing, and even kindly in his references to the founder of Esoteric Buddhism. He regards the new sect of people called, or calling themselves, Christian Buddhists as a serious body. They are said to be numerous in England and France as well as in the United States. The *Journal des Debats* stated in May, 1890, that there are thirty thousand Christian Buddhists in Paris. We have heard on very good authority, that no less than sixty thousand certificates of membership of the Theosophic Church were issued in the Madras Presidency by Madame Blavatsky during her sojourn in that part of India, which was much more prolific in conversions than the Western Presidency. Each of these certificates, we were further informed, cost the neophite ten rupees, so that the purse-bearer of the new faith was not in want of funds after it had taken hold in Southern India. Professor Max-Muller is, therefore, justified in declining to treat the movement as a bad joke or a mere craze. He holds that there is always some foundation for these crazes and method in their madness. It is quite natural that people should like to pry into the "mysteries" of the Eastern religions. The Brahmanic books were studied in Europe by scholars who had acquired a knowledge of Sanskrit long before the Pali literature was opened up and examined. There was nothing very mysterious about Brahmanism; and it was thought that there might be mysteries wrapped up in Buddhism. The amount of rubbish written about Buddhism before its sacred books were read in Pali, the Professor even now considers quite appalling. Buddha was supposed to be identical with Woden, and Buddhism was pronounced to be the original religion of mankind—more ancient than Brahmanism, or the religion of the Teutons. Christianity was said to be a mere plagarism—to become real Christians we should become Buddhists. That, it must be admitted, is really the impression conveyed by certain pages and indeed by the whole spirit of Sir Edwin Arnold's charming "Light of Asia."

The Professor's theory is that Madame Blavatsky was, like many other people in these times, searching for a religion in which she could believe, and she thought she had found it in Buddhism—the Buddhism supposed to be the parent religion of mankind, from which all others were derived. He gives her credit for good motives, "at least at the beginning of her career." She was a clever, wild, excitable girl, and she refused to believe in facts and dogmas which no one had ever taken the trouble to explain to her. "She thought she could find what she wanted in India," and to India she came—with no knowledge of any Indian language, and very little knowledge of what she might really hope to find here. She made the acquaintance of the founder of the Arya Somaj, Dayannanda Saraswati, a man of remarkable powers of mind. But he did not know English. But a mutual and a mute admiration sprung up between the two, who were soon surrounded by a number of followers. The Professor slyly says that the mute admiration did not last long, for when the two came to understand each other they found that they could not act together. They were disappointed with each other, both being, in the Professor's opinion, deficient in moral straightforwardness. Would not this discovery, if it were made, be a bond the more between two persons who had already an admiration for each other? They would probably regard what the Professor considers a deplorable defect, an admirable quality differentiating them from the ordinary run of mediocrities? However that may be, Madame Blavatsky came to the conclusion that she must create a religion of her own, and she took her measures accordingly. She did not know Pali or Sanskrit, and she resolved to supply any deficiency on that score by teaching not what the Buddhist books contained, but the doctrine that was in the mind of Buddha before the books were written, and which he deemed it unwise to disclose in that early age to his disciples. This doctrine is the Esoteric—the Secret—Buddhism. Where did Madame Blavatsky get this secret knowledge? Not in Bombay, nor in Benares, nor in Ceylon. She received it from Mahatmas in Thibet. Professor Max-Muller has no quarrel with the Mahatmas; he has himself received letters through the post from Benares addressing him as a Mahatma—"the Great Souled"—a man raised by ascetic discipline or great scholarship to a higher plane of humanity. But he regrets that the founder of the new religion should have taken it into her head that it was her duty to perform miracles and obtained adherents in great numbers by barefaced tricks. She flattered the Natives by telling them that they were the repositories of ancient wisdom, far surpassing anything to be found in Christianity or in European learning.

When the Professor expressed to one of Madame Blavatsky's greatest admirers his regret that she had lowered herself pretending to work miracles, he has told with startling frankness that no religion could be founded without miracles, and that if a religion is to grow it must be manured! On that principle Madame Blavatsky acted, and her success exceeded her own expectations. Even Mrs. Besant, a lady of undoubted intellectual gifts, the friend and collaborateur of one of the foremost agonistics of modern years, has come to believe in Madame Blavatsky's miracles, performed since as before her death. The disciples of the new faith were gravely informed that Buddhism was older than Brahmanism, and existed before the Vedas—which the Professor regards as akin to an assertion that Christianity was older than Moses. Buddha kept back the true and purest form of Buddhism, being unwilling to put the two edged-weapon of knowledge into the hands of the populace. Here the Professor has the Prophetess at his mercy, and he proceeds to apply the two-edged sword of knowledge and critical acumen to her mission and her doctrine. Why, he asks, if Buddha withheld this knowledge through mercy to mankind, does Madame Blavatsky now disclose it? The only answer is that after all she disclosed nothing in particular, and left people just as wise as they were before. But as a matter of fact it was of the essence of Buddha's teaching that there should be no mystery or secret in religion. He disclosed to very seeker what the Brahmans withheld from the student and the householder, and kept solely for those who sought retirement from the cares of the world in the solitude of the forests. The Brahman taught that the young man was to be instructed—by a Brahman—until the age of twenty-seven; that he was then to marry, control the house, adore the gods, and bring up children, after which when growing old he was to retire into the forest, and hear the words of wisdom. These words, what were they? That man is of the same essence as Brahma, the Great First Cause existing behind all the gods, behind nature, behind every living thing, and all that seems to exist; that man's nature, his true self is as inscrutable, as intangible, as that of Brahma, of which neither gods nor men know anything; that prayer is nought, that the gods are nought, and that the ideal, the essence of all things, is contemplation, the conquering of the passions—Nirvana. Buddha made a new departure by leaving father and mother, wife and children, while in the pride of his early manhood, and seeking knowledge in the forest. Having there learned the vanity of all things—that the adoration of the gods, marriage, the care of the household, children are vanity, which must give place to the conquest of the flesh, renunciation, and death—he decided to make this doctrine known at once to all mankind, and save them from the weariness and the useless toil to which people had till then given themselves up before seeking true knowledge. The new religion replaced the sacerdotal Brahmans by mendicant monks. Buddhism made known to all who had the "vocation" for the religious life, what the Brahmans kept for the aged and the few. Buddha vehemently denounced, by prophetic anticipation, any disciple who who might in after years tell the people that there was a secret, or "esoteric" Buddhism; "Secrecy belongs to women, to priestly wisdom, to false doctrine; not openness. Three things shine before all the world: the disc of the moon, the disc of the sun, the doctrines and the rules proclaimed by the perfect Buddha, shine before the world, not in secret." What does Mr. A. P. Sinnitt, who wrote a book on "Esoteric Buddhism," say to this very authoritative statement of the Master that secrecy belongs to women and Brahmans and not at all to Buddhism?

A CORRESPONDENT of a North China contemporary gives some extraordinary illustrations of Chinese law and justice in a paper he contributes from Shensi, the province which was the scene of the conflicts between the Kolao Hui and Native Christians a couple of years ago. Judging from his peculiarities of expression the writer appears to be a Missionary, and the dialogue he quotes in a narrative of an interview between a Christian Missionary and a Shensi Magistrate resembles greatly one of those which Pastor Haegart is so fond of recounting. But apart from this his article is full of interest. According to his account, in the spring of 1892, the Shensi natives resuscitated the Yang Pou Hui, the systematised oppression which evoked the summary vengeance of the Mahomedans some years ago. Under this system it became the rule that dire punishment should be meted out to all refusing to contribute to theatres, temples, and other places belonging to the natives. This is levelled against all immigrants, but against the Christian converts in particular. As an illustration of the manner in which the people are persecuted he relates the circumstances attending a case of recent occurrence. A Shantung man while selling hemp got into a dispute with a native about the weight. The Chinese factor of the church was appealed to, but without avail. Along with another Shantung man, the headman of his village, the vendor was carried to the "Hall of Justice," where the gates were instantly bolted, and without any trial, or without any provocation he was brutally beaten with bricks and sticks and a spear thrust into his head. The correspondent claims to have rushed to the rescue, and to have found five Shantung men lying bruised and bleeding on the ground; one was unconscious, two in torture, and the rest severely hurt. The next day it is stated the father of a Native Christian pastor went to the county town to prosecute in a case, when the Magistrate instead of hearing his commenced abusing him and reviling Christianity. This unfortunately was in the centre of the country, in which the Kolao Hui abound, whose great ambition is to destroy converts to Christianity. The correspondent tells us the Baptist Missionaries at once made representations to the Prefect of the District, under whose injunction the offending Magistrate was removed and forced to apologise to the man whose dignity and religion he had offended.

WE hear from Zanzibar that the extraordinary disease which proved so fatal to horses last year is again making ravages. The disease, which is believed to be indigenous, is said to show all the symptoms of influenza, but is complicated by tetanus. All the glands swell and harden, swallowing becomes hard, and the limbs stiffen at intervals. At the end of last month the recurrence of the disease was reported, and early in the present month numerous fatal cases had occurred, death in the Sultan's stables being of daily occurrence. Originating with a chill, and in the rainy weather, the disease has been ascribed to the dampness of the grass on which the horses feed. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the disease also affects horses fed on dry grass. Another theory is that the disease is the outcome of the growing unhealthiness of the animals in the Sultan's stables, suffering as they do from every form of glanders and farcy. There seems some show of reason in the assertion that the presence of so many diseased animals in various parts of the town renders the place dangerous to horses generally. The Sultan has been approached with the view of inducing him to have these horses destroyed, but this being contrary to the Arab faith, there is little chance that he will consent to it. A way out of the difficulty and a means of coping with prevalent disease are suggested in a letter which graduates of the Bombay Veterinary College have addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It appears that an appointment of Assistant Superintendent at the Calcutta Veterinary Institute has been given to an unqualified person. The graduates of the Bombay College therefore protest, urging that several graduates were well fitted to fill the position and they consider the appointment of an unqualified person a great hardship. There seems to be a lack of openings for graduates, or such a letter as that we quote would not have been sent from Bombay to Bengal. An opportunity seems to present itself of finding employment for these young men, and meeting the necessities of Zanzibar at the same time. The Sultan might possibly be induced to engage the services of two or three of them, and the experience they would obtain among his Highness's large stocks of diseased animals could scarcely fail to be serviceable to the cause of science as well as to the immediate wants of Zanzibar.

IT is satisfactory to hear that the pattern of the rolled case for the Martini-Henry ball cordite cartridges has been approved of. This will enable the smokeless powder cartridges to be made in India for the whole of the native army, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, at a cost not exceeding that of the present black powder cartridges. Simultaneously intimation has been received from England that the machine guns of the Maxim type required for the schools of musketry in India will shortly be supplied. The pattern has now been definitely decided upon, and orders have been given to push on their manufacture. It is expected that these machines will arrive in India before the first of August next.

"ATLAS" is authorised to state that there is no truth whatever in the report of an engagement between the Earl of Ava and the daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland.

WITH regard to the agitation which has been raised in England on the cry that the Indian authorities have been setting at naught the decree of Parliament enjoying the repeal of the Contagious Diseases regulations in cantonments, says the *Pioneer*, the Government of India have had under consideration the circulars issued from Army Headquarters and the reports called for from General Officers last year on the subject. The circulars in question, we believe, have been found to be most carefully worded, showing that no idea of evasion can have been entertained by the authorities. Some of us, perhaps, may have been trembling of late for Lord Roberts, lest in the midst of the enthusiastic reception he is receiving from the English public the bolt that Mr. Stead is forging should descend upon him and reduce him to confusion and obscurity. But as a matter of fact, both Lord Roberts and Lord Lansdowne (the second object of Mr. Stead's displeasure) have set their faces steadily against even the appearance of an evasion of the orders of Parliament: and it will require something more than the fine frenzy of the "gutter journalism" to lead the public even to think about the accusation which has been made against them. Meanwhile the evidence taken before the departmental committee appointed by Parliament in connection with the agitation has come into the hands of the Government, who are now considering what steps should be taken to test the statements which have been made. It is, we understand, probable that a special inquiry will be instituted in furtherance of this object. The Government, we may add, will spare no pains in order to arrive at the true facts, and to ascertain whether there have been any departures from the orders which have been issued from Army Headquarters since the passing of the Cantonments Act.

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH, Officiating Government Astronomer, writes to the *Madras Mail*:—A telegram from Kiel Observatory announces the rediscovery by Findlay at the Cape, of Findlay's periodical comet. Its position on May 18·6262 was R.A 23h 42m 12s, P. D. 95° 1' 50." The comet is circular 1' in diameter, of the 11th magnitude or fainter, very diffuse, and with no tail. This comet was discovered by Findlay in September 1886 and its calculated period is 6·67 years. The position of the comet on rediscovery agrees very closely with the predicted place.

REGARDING the statement that the Government of India, Public Works Department, are now considering Mr. Kirby's scheme for a railway in Mysore and Madras, connecting Arsikere with Erod, *via* Mysore, and Hassan with Mangalore, the Lahore paper says, it is rumoured that Mr. Kirby is backed by Rothschild, and if the money is all right, it is not likely the Government of India will raise any objection, although the new project will interfere with the existing narrow gauge railway, and to some extent draw the European traffic from Madras, although Managlore has not a good harbour.

THE question of the status of military officers holding local rank in India, observes a contemporary, came to the front, in a marked way, when the provisional command of the Madras Army, vacant by Sir James Dormer's death, had to be dealt with. It was held that (local) Major-General Stewart, commanding in Burma, was entitled to rank as senior to Sir George Wolseley, though the latter had been a full Major-General since July last. Here local rank was clearly shown to carry with it all the privileges of rank in the Army. But the curious point is that if General Stewart were now to be promoted substantive Major-General he would become junior to Sir George Wolseley. There is, however, no chance of this promotion taking place, so the arrangement sanctioned by the Secretary of State is likely to remain in force until Major-General East returns from leave.

AS previously announced the dividend of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for the six months ended in December was at the rate of seven percent. per annum. The accounts as at 31st December are now submitted. Current and fixed deposits total £6,320,527. As a bank with a circumscribed issue there are notes in circulation for £724,246. Bills payable and other sums due by the bank amount to £3,589,966. The reserve fund, £250,000, viewed as against depreciation of such portion of the capital as is abroad, represents an ample allowance. Turning to the assets it is seen how largely there is borne out the theory of liquid assets; the largest item repreents bills receivable and discountable. £4,522,013, bullion is £629,180, Government securities £710,201, advances and loans £3,560,616, while cash in hand and at bankers is £1,630,884. In profit and loss account, after appropriating the amount required for the dividend, a sum of £15,855 remains, and is carried to the current half-year. An important point was made clear at the meeting, and that is in reference to the name of the institution which implies branches in Australia; the Chairman explained that although the charter gave the necessary powers, the bank has never had any branches there.

THE following is on the faith of the *Figaro*:—"The Khedive recently dismissed two coachmen on account of drunkenness. Lord Cromer went to the Palace and observed that the two men in question, being British subjects, their dismissal would have a bad effect on the native servants. An hour afterwards the entire English staff of the Khedivial stables were dismissed. They will be replaced as soon as possible by Frenchmen." This is given quite seriously, and the readers of the *Figaro* are asked to believe that Lord Cromer deems it a part of his duty to interfere in the details of the Khedive's household, and that the Khedive is carrying politics into his stables.

JOHN C. ARMSTRONG, of Brookville, Indiana, died 22 years ago, and his body was buried in a metallic coffin. Recently his remains were removed to another cemetery, and upon removing the sealed lid of the coffin it was seen that the appearance of the body was unchanged, save that the complexion was dark, and the clothing was dry and clean.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD SALISBURY AT BELFAST.

THE HORSES TAKEN FROM HIS CARRIAGE.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Lord Salisbury arrived at Belfast yesterday, where he had a grand reception.

[illegible] streets which were profusely decorated in [illegible] of the occasion, were densely packed by enormous crowds.

The horses from his Lordship's carriage were taken out, and the vehicle drawn by his enthusiastic admirers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

At a meeting of the National League, held yesterday, Mr. Timothy Harrington made a speech in which he said he believed that the Home Rule Bill would not be passed for many Sessions.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

PARIS, MAY 24.

The French Press are urging the Government to take vigorous action in regard to Siam, and accuse England of thwarting France in that quarter.

THE AMIR'S FRIENDSHIP.

A PROSPECTIVE ALLIANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 24.

Intelligence received from Afghanistan shows that a revulsion of popular feeling has lately taken place in favour of an English alliance, the Afghans considering that with breach-loaders they are now equal to the Russians, and recognising that they owe this improvement in their powers of defence against the Muscovite to the British Government.

Unless the Amir is prepared to give some definite proof of his friendship, such as the withdrawal from Asmar, or cessation of mischief on the frontier, the negotiations which he is conducting through Mr. Pyne can have no result nor can the Government of India re-open the question of a mission.

THE AMIR'S EUROPEAN EMPLOYES.

STRIKE FOR DOUBLE PAY.

News from Kabul shows that all the European employes of the Amir at first combined to ask his Highness for double pay, or leave to go, but the Amir appears to have separated three of them, namely, Messrs. Middleton, Clemence, and Edwards, from the others, and these have remained.

The correspondence to hand shows that the Englishmen adopted a very independent tone in addressing the Amir, who on the other hand refused to treat with them, alleging that they were the servants of Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company, through whom all correspondence should pass.

The Englishmen nevertheless gained their end in being allowed to go.

DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertson has probably already left Chitral for Gilgit, whence he will take leave to Europe, possibly not returning to India again.

He is accompanied from Chitral by Captain Bruce, but leaves Captain Younghusband and another officer near Chitral.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE KURRAM VALLEY.

The troops returned on Tuesday from the Kurram Valley, a few battalions being deputed to remain there till September or October.

COLONEL YATE.

Colonel Yate arrived in excellent health at Kushk on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE TROUBLE IN THE ZHOB VALLEY.

The Waziris who recently gave trouble in the Zhob, are, it appears, only budmashes, the bulk of both sections of the Waziri tribe being well-disposed, in spite of constant encouragement from Kabul to make trouble.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The report from Quetta regarding the Khan of Khelat has not yet been received here, the only explanation of the prolonged delay being that the report will be very voluminous.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, MAY 24.

The troops in garrison paraded to-day, on the General Parade Ground, in honour of the anniversary of the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, there was a large attendance of spectators.

The troops present were :—No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery; 2nd Bombay Lancers ; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers ; the Poona Volunteers ; 4th Bombay Rifles ; Yorkshire Light Infantry ; 13th Bombay Infantry ; and 25th Bombay Rifles. The parade was under the command of Colonel Tandy, in the absence of General Blundell. He was attended by Captain Scott. The Infantry was divided into two Brigades, first being under the command of Colonel Jones, the second under Major May, the Mountain Battery fired a royal satute, and the Infantry fired a *feu-de-joie*. Eleven guns preceding the first round of the *feu-de-joie*, and ten guns preceding each of the other two rounds.

The troops then presented arms, and in response to the call of Colonel Tandy, they gave three hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress.

The troops then marched-past, saluting the flag once, and then returned to their quarters.

CALCUTTA, MAY 24.

This morning's Queen's Birthday parade was very poorly attended. Owing to rain the troops of the garrison took part, the only Volunteers being the Naval, who fired a salute.

At the conclusion of the parade twenty-four men of the Pioneer Company were presented with medals for the Manipore Expedition, in which they took part.

The parade-state showed the total of 1,577.

THE S. S. GERMANIA.

The s. s. Germania, which ran aground the other day, will probably be floated on Saturday, at high tide. She is lying on a soft bed of mud, and apparently not damaged.

THE WEATHER.

High winds and distinctly cyclonic condition is prevailing here. It was drizzling the whole day, and several fixtures had to be postponed or abandoned in consequence of bad weather.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MAY 24.

The local editors met this evening in the Raja Hansa Office, in honour of the Queen's Birthday. Short speeches, suitable to the occasion were delivered. Distribution of pan-supari followed. The meeting closed with cheers to the Queen.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here on the evening of the 21st inst.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

HOW I GOT A CHEAP MOUNT.

He was one of a sorry lot of country-breds, tethered outside my compound ; he belonged to a band of Sindhi gipsy horse-dealers, who had made a halt, at the side of the road, on their way down to Bombay ; they had thought it was a likely spot for pilfering fodder and firewood from the villagers ; they did not expect to find a buyer. But when my syce rather with his usual, misplaced zeal, told them, that I was in the bungalow, and badly in need of a horse, their eyes must have lighted up as the idea struck them, that here was a chance for them to foist their most vicious horse on to a Sahib.

Next morning, after having prepared him, by letting him champ a bit, round which was tied a rag containing opium, and grooming him well, he was brought round to my door, by the leader of the gang, a venerable grey-bearded old party. The horse seemingly was white. I did not know until afterwards, that he had a piebald skin, and developed black patches whenever he got a little hot ; his legs looked clean, and he had a necklace of cowrie shells, and blue glass beads. I knew nothing about the points of a horse, and the gipsy was very plausible ; he said, "he was sound in hands and feet," and never moved a muscle when another horse came near ; also that he was gentle as a lamb and had no vices. But when he told me, he was dear to him, as his own son, I knew that the horse would be dear to me also, but in another sense. After a satisfactory trial of the beast the old gentleman was invited inside to discuss the price, he started by demanding Rs. 600, and sank in driblets to half that amount. I offered him, Rs. 150, but increased to Rs. 250. While this chaffering was going on, the entire household together with the Gipsy's Pals, were assembled in the verandah, eagerly watching and assisting : an hour had passed, but still the old horse-dealer sat cross-legged and would neither come to terms nor go away ; Rs. 50 threatened to separate the "Rager" and myself hopelessly ; no one knows how long the old man, would have stayed there, if Joan Mariano, the cook, who was amongst the spectators, and who was by way of being a sporting man had not suggested tossing. This aroused the gambling instincts of the gipsy, who at once produced, from a dirty little bag concealed round his waist, a rupee and taking my consent for granted tossed ; I lost, and thereby became the unhappy possessor of the "Rager."

For a day or two I rather prided myself on having got a cheap mount ; he seemed quiet and stood well ; but that was only as long as the dealers were camped near ; they expressed great affection for him, and came to see him every day ; no sooner had they gone than I noticed a great difference in his behaviour : his very appearance seemed to alter, his eyes formerly mild and gentle, as a dove's, now gleamed with malicious fire like a devil's : I soon found that I had invested in a horse utterly bad and unprincipled : he now appeared in his true colours. Was I going to mount him ; he knew the exact moment, when I was in the act of flinging myself on his back, to move towards me, and thus cause me to shoot clean over him and land the other side, on my head, on the ground. Whenever a creature of his own species came near, however mangy or dissipated-looking, but he wanted to make its acquaintance, greeting it with shrill squeals as long as it remained anywhere within sight or smell. When out riding, if ryots came to talk to me he took a devilish pleasure, in flinging out, and trying to break the leg of the nearest to him ; or swerving suddenly to plant a hoof, on the foot of one of them—he used his hind and fore legs with equal effect. I thought he wanted more exercise, and that I would break him to harness ; so I put him into an old, heavy buggy ; it was not much of a success, for after trying to walk alternately on his head and his hind legs, he first broke the shaft by kicking, getting his leg over it, and then falling ; next he broke Nathu's arm, and bit a helper on the leg. After a time discovering that kicking was not an unalloyed pleasure he condescended to give it up : but there was always more excitement than pleasure in taking that horse out driving, he always did something unexpected. Did I put him in the dog-cart ? he refused to go where I wanted. Did I take him into the bazaar, and try to intimidate and force him down a road he did not know ? a swift tacking into a shop soon brought me to my senses. I have stayed at the meeting of four cross-roads for half-an-hour, the only road he wanted to go, being the only one I did not wish to take, as it lead to the burning-ground. In that short space of time he has tried to crush the cart against a brick wall ; endeavoured to kick it to pieces ; gone off the road altogether at full steam, into fields where the ground was like iron, and full of deep wide crevices ; finally frantically standing on end has attempted a forcible entry into the little Red Police Station at the side of the road. He supposed my life should be spent in a round of calls ; neither threats nor persuasions would induce him to pass a single gate, without turning in. I cut his food, but it made no difference ; he plunged, reared, stumbled, and behaved, if possible, worse than before, as if to show how little he cared. I think now, that if I had fed him up, and made him too lazy for such antics, I might have got the better of him ; but this is mere theory and most probably he would have found other, and equally efficacious ways of making himself objectionable ; perhaps have sat down when harnessed in the dog-cart, or tried to lie on his back when I was riding him. My idea that I had got a cheap horse was an utter fallacy. I found that he cost me a small fortune in heel ropes, which required renewing every fifteen days ; in pails which he kicked holes in ; and worse than all in compensations to persons who said he had bitten them. I tried tying him in the compound to eat the green grass, but it was no use ; he broke every rope, and once loose there was little hope of catching him under some hours ; he would either make for the gate, which was sure to be open, and rush down the road, followed by peons, servants, and syces ; and when headed off he would stand up and paw with his fore feet, at any one who would be courageous enough to try and lay hold of the tiny tag of rope hanging from his head ; or he would ignore the open gate, and go for my other horse, often biting and kicking him severely before he could be driven off with sticks. Only when a pail was brought out his greed and curiosity would get the better of his caution, and he would be caught while busy peering in in search of grain.

At last my wife said that he was too unsafe, that when I was out with him, she always expected to see me brought home on a stretcher, yet she did not know the half of his misdeeds—how he had stumbled and fallen with me twice ; reared straight up on his hind legs and made off home many times, leaving me sitting in the hot sun in the middle of the road, covered with dust. How he had flung me over his head and nearly drowned me in the river ; and done his very best to try and grind my head off against any low boughs he could get near.

So as the fiat had gone forth I that must sell him, I sent for Nathu, and represented to him, that as he had got me into this scrape, he must get me out again. He said that it would be next to impossible to find purchaser ignorant of his devilry ; that the "Rager" was well-known in the bazaar. For some weeks we tried our best to dispose of him, at last Nathu came one day, and said he had found some one to buy him. I commenced to think what price I should put on him ; but I need not have bothered myself, for the would-be purchaser was a Bania and offered Rs. 100 ; as no other purchaser seemed likely to come forward and as the "baby civilian" on whom I tried to palm him off scornfully told me "*he* wouldn't have him at a gift" I took a solemn farewell of the "Rager," and Nathu led him off to his new home.

Alas ! I was not to get rid of the "Rager" so easily.

Next morning Nathu returned, his right cheek bone decorated with a large patch of sticking plaster ; he had taken the horse to the Bania's house, and tied him to the door-post ; there, his new owner had given the earnest-money, and before paying the full sum had gone through various forms of taking possession of the horse, and by breaking a cocoanut over his head, and dabbing his face with red paint. The "Rager" apparently had resented these familiarities, and had proceeded to try to pull out the door-post, kick the house wall down, and bite pieces out of everyone within reach. The Bania's anxiety to buy a horse had thereupon cooled ; he refused to complete the bargain, and ordered Nathu to take the "Rager" away at once, alleging as an excuse that "he had juice in his feet."

Then ensued a slanging match between the two men, each cursing the other, his relations and female ancestors to the forth and fifth generations ; of course a crowd had collected, taken the part of the Bania, and beaten and stoned Nathu, he here showed his check which had been badly cut by a stone, as an evidence of the violence of the mob. He had left the "Rager", knowing no one would dare touch him, and knowing too but not caring, that the Bania would be kept out of his house, day and night, so long as the "Rager" stood guard at the entrance, and he had come to me to get a letter to the chief constable, asking him to arrest the Bania on a charge of criminal breach of trust or cheating.

This, of course, I could not do, and Nathu reluctantly went and brought the "Rager" home again. I was discouraged, and submitted to his presence quietly for a week or two, but at last he got so outrageous that I made up my mind that the only way to get rid of him was to shoot him. This, Nathu, who was a Hindoo, and out-of- work hours officiated as priest at a little plaster temple, protested against, and suggested that he should take him to the Saturday market and there sell him by public auction.

Eventually the "Rager" who had cost me Rs. 300 some months before, went for Rs. 80, at a Saturday Fair. I see him sometimes, when I am driving through the bazaars ; he looks thin, dejected, and ambles along dragging a big, heavy shrigram, containing ten natives. The man who bought him complains "he won't go." Next time I buy a horse it will not be one which wears a necklace of cowrie shells and blue glass beads.

W. E. J.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

The annual Queen's Birthday Parade, in honour of the seventy-fourth birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, took place yesterday morning, at Colaba, and the general parade-ground, Esplanade, at 7 a.m. before a large gathering of spectators. The garrison troops that took part in the parade were the Royal Artillery with their guns in action, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and the 21st Bombay Infantry, known as the Marine Battalion. The native troops of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry and the Marine Battalion paraded at the general parade-ground, and the Royal Artillery and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment paraded at Colaba. The troops were commanded by the senior officers present respectively, at both the places. An Imperial salute of thirty-one guns was fired by the Artillery, while the Infantry men fired office *feu-de-joie*. Three cheers for the Qween-Empree were called for by the Commanding Officers and are lustily responded to by the troops. This concluded the parade and the troops were marched back to quarters.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE ALIBAG MISSION RAGGED SCHOOLS.

A correspondent writes :—The closing ceremony of the Vernacular Boys' School of the Free Church Mission took place, on the 18th instant, in the hall of the John Elphinstone High School, at Alibag. The boys, who numbered about three score, with their teachers, were seated in the body of the hall. They included children of Beni-Israels, Mahomedans, and Hindus, Kolis (fishermen), Agris (cultivators), and Bhandaris (toddy-drawers). The school draws its strength chiefly and mostly from the poorer classes ; and, as such it might truly be designated the Poor Boys' Seminary. The ages of the pupils ranged from four to fifteen. Some of them were in holiday attire ; but all the others, who could neither afford this luxury, nor even sufficient clothing to cover their bodies, were neat and tidy. No one could have looked calmly on those poor boys without feeling a desire to do something for them. The bigger boys attended the late Technical School, which had to be closed some time ago for want of funds. Besides the Christians and the non-Christians of the place, there were a few visitors from Bombay, who, in response to an invitation, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing the exhibition. On the arrival of the Missionary and his family, a volley was fired in true native style as the assembly rose to do them honour. The exhibition lasted over an hour. The programme of the evening consisted of dialogues and recitations of prose and poetry and vocal music, in which the boys acquitted themselves so as to do credit both to themselves and to their teachers. The rendering of the "Old, Old Story" in Marathi verse was admirably sung. The performances of the juvenile members of the school were very touching. The children's poems were sung by groups of little children, and particularly pleased the audience. The Missionary gave an instructive address to the students, in which they were exhorted to spend the holidays which they were going to be given, in a profitable way, and come back for their work in the next month with invigorated minds and bodies. They were specially commended for the good use they had made of the religious instruction given to them at the last Holi holidays. The proceedings were brought to a close by prayer and singing, in which the boys joined heartily. They were then given parched grain and small presents.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors of Treacher and Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st March 1893, to be presented to the shareholders at the twenty-ninth ordinary annual meeting of the company on Wednesday next :—

The directors have again the pleasing duty of submitting a favourable balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st March 1893. The stock has been carefully taken in the usual manner, and is in good condition. The appointment of Mr. William Carter as manager has proved satisfactory, and the company's interests have been well guarded by him. During the past year Mr. Colclough, who has for many years acted as London Agent to the company, retired, and Mr. Morgan, manager in Poona, the company's oldest employee, was sent home to take up these duties. In the year under report your directors have had to contend with a lower rate of exchange than in any previous year, and the constricted condition of trade generally has caused your directors and the executive much serious consideration. In their report to the shareholders in 1891 your directors called attention to the competition then commencing of a branch of the A. and N. Stores of London, and challenged a comparison of prices and goods. Many people deal with "the Stores" partly "because they think they are getting articles cheaper than at the regular dealers," and partly as they often say "because they are the stores." Few take the trouble to compare prices or the quality of the articles. If they would compare this company's catalogue prices 'for the same article' with the catalogue price of "the Stores," remembering that their prices have been lately increased by 10 per cent, your directors have no doubt what the result would be, particularly when it is remembered that this company guarantees every article and gives every facility for exchanging articles objected to. It would be invidious here to specify any article for comparison, but shareholders are reminded that the company's stock is supplied by well-known makers and prepared specially for the Indian market. Articles of a well-known brand, such as "Crosse and Blackwell," cannot be compared as to price with aricles of a similar nature from an unknown and inexperienced maker. The shareholders can materially assist the directors in themselves instituting a comparison and inviting their friends to do the same. The balance available, your directors propose to dispose of as follows :—Byculla Premises, depreciation, Rs. 2,959-9-6 ; Poona Premises, depreciation, Rs. 731-4-4 ; Plant Premises, depreciation, Rs. 2,297-9-9 ; dividend Rs. 1,20,000 ; carry forward Rs. 3,368-14-7 ; total Rs. 1,29,357-6-2. It will be seen from the above that your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, applying Rs. 5,988-7-7 depreciation, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,368-14-7 to be carried forward. Mr. H. C. Burder retires from the board by rotation, and offers himself for re-election.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Chairman.

It is to be feared that Mr Stevenson, who has spent six years in the South Sea Islands says the Star has taken a more correct view of the situation than Dr. Montgomery, Bishop of Tasmania and son-in-law of Archdeacon Farrar, who recently spent six weeks crusing amongst these same islands, and who so dogmatically declares in the May number of the *New Review* that "the era of outrage and kidnapping and deceit has at length passed away, never to return" ; that "the age of brutality is past, so far Queensland and Fiji are concerned," and that the "natives understand the whole question." Bishop Montgomery is hardly justified in basting such a pyramid of bold assertions on the hasty superficial observations of a flying excursion trip.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The canal at Karlachi has been re-opened by Mr. Merk. It was closed by a subordinate Afghan border official in a fit of misplaced hostility to the Turis.

A sporting ride of a somewhat novel character took place at Bellary last week. Captain G. M. Prichard, 29th Madras Infantry, undertook to ride from Bellary to Ramandroog, via the Sandur Ghat in six hours. He changed horses six times during the journey, which was accomplished with some minutes to spare. Any one acquainted with the road chosen will understand the difficulties of the feat. Neither Captain Prichard nor any of the horses were any the worse for the ride.

The captain of the ship Glenericht has seized the ship Glenfinlas at Calcutta, for arrears of salary. He was formerly in command of the Glenfinlas, but was transferred to the Glenericht. He was owed a large sum by the owners as salary, and on the arrival of the Glenericht at Calcutta he discovered that the vessel had been sold. He therefore prosecuted the former owners, and when the Glenfinlas arrived at Calcutta, he got her arrested, pending the decision of his claim by the High Court. In consequence of the arrest the Port Officer has allowed no pilot to be appointed till the vessel is released.

A ghastly murder of a vakil at Kalpagur, in the district of Medak (Hyderabad), is reported. Five of the vakil's enemies cut him into pieces, and threw his mangled remains into a well. On the third day, after the commission of the offence, the remains of the unfortunate man were found. The suspected parties have been arrested.

The following is the summary of the crop and weather report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 17th May :—The weather has been somewhat unsettled, and rain has fallen in the eastern, central and submontane districts. The heat is, however, increasing. Summer crops are being irrigated and are promising. Sugar-cane in Rohilkhund has benefited by recent rain. Flights of locusts appeared in two tahsils of the Saharanpur district, but no damage is reported. Prices generally steady.

Private advices received at Calcutta by telegram from Bankok are to the effect that fears are entertained that the French may blockade the town, in which case a rising of the Chinese is to be apprehended. The Chinese comprise half the total population of Bangkok, and are a very troublesome lot. If they get the impression that the Siamese Government is in difficulties, very serious result may follow. The European residents would be in very considerable danger, and the presence of a British gunboat would be warranted, and indeed necessary to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

News from beyond Boner shows that Moulvi Abdulla, a leader of the Hindustani fanatics, and a man who has at times taken an active part in the Black Mountain against the Government, has lately come from Kabalgram to Tappa Hamanzai, where the Malik Gholam of Chirorai has given him and his the following three villages, Nagrai, Talvi and Khan dai. The Moulvi is said to be accompanied by 600 men. The general idea from that direction is that there will be further trouble in the autumn, if not sooner.

The representatives of the Ditrict Boards in the Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad Divisons met at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, on monday morning, to elect a candidate for recommendtion to the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, for nomination to the Legislative Council of these Provinces. Mr. Wright, the Commissioner, explained to those present the object of the meeting and the method of election. Rai Bahadur Durga Pershad of Gorakhphur was then elected Chairman of the meeting, and the proposing and seconding of candidates was proceeded with. Raja Ram Pal Sing of Kalakanker was elected by a large majority of votes. The Raja is the proprietor of the *Hindustani*, published at Kalanker, and is well known for his Congrss proclivities : he may in fact be considered the represntative of the Congress in the Legislative Council, should the Lientenant-Governor see fit to confirm the nomination.

From trans-frontier correspondents the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears that Muhammad Akbar Khan, the ex-Khan of Lalpura, who was at Asmar with General Ghulam Haider, left that place for Kabul on the 13th May 1893, with his mother "Mishar Bibi." The General gave him a commendatory note for H. H. the Amir, asking his Highness to forgive his faults and reinstate him to his post of Khanship, as the present Khan (Muhammad Ali Khan Muhammad), lately appointed on behalf of the Amir, could not pull well with the people, but it is rumoured in Jellalabad that the Amir would not accept the General's advice, but would imprison the Khan.

Madras has achieved a reputation for extreme jealousy of the Bengal Presidency in all matters connected with Army administration as the operations in Upper Burma have frequently proved ; but, writes the *Pioneer*, we had no idea that the sentiment of independence extended to the clerks in the offices. It is an old story now, but it is none the less worth telling. A letter was addressed in the Southern Presidency to an official in Northern India, "With the Supreme Government." It did not reach its destination in the ordinary course, and the reason of the delay was eventually explained when the letter was found to have been inscribed, in the local Post Office "No Supreme Government known in Madras." It is evidently all Home Rule in the Benighted Presidency.

A party of about hundred refugees reached Peshawar on Wednesday, from Kabul. They are residents of Baba Kuchlak (Kabul territory), and are relations of Mir Bacha Khan, Kohistani, now at Rawalpindi with Sardar Ayub Khan. Their circumstances seem to be very straitened. The party includes men, women and children, all belonging to the Khoja tribe.

Putialla correspondents state that the expected and dreaded letter from the Government to the Maharaja concerning his recent escapade arrived some days ago. They further state that it contained a request that his Highness should divest himself of his baneful European surroundings. No reliable news is, however, available.

The healthiness of the present season is shown by the fact that the total deaths registered in the province during the week ending the 15th ultimo was only 19·7 per thousand of the population, against 31·8 for the corresponding week of the past year. This rate also is 3·6 per thousand less than the average rate of the corresponding week of the proceeding five years. There were only three cases of cholera —all in the municipal town of Phillour.

A polo tournament is being arranged at Simla, which promises to be a great success, as a number of teams are expected to enter, including the Viceregal Lodge team, the Snowdon, the R. A., the Gordon and the Argyll and Sontherland Highlanders, and from Jutogh also a team of nondescripts. The tournament will be a new event of the Simla season.

Affairs are growing more serious at Belgrade. The Central Committee of the Radical Party has resolved to submit to the next Skupshtina a motion for the impeachment of the late Cabinet, regarding its action in prolonging the Austro-Hungarian Treaty of Commerce as detrimental to Servia's interests. M. Ribaracs, Minister of the Interior in the late Cabinet, the committee proposes to impeach separately, holding him responsible for the loss of life which occured at Goratchitza during an election riot.

A Memorandum on the subject of the C, D. Acts from the medical point of view went Home by the last mail to the Secretary of State. Abundant statistics are available to prove the pernicious effects of the action of the House of Commons.

Mr. Lecky, the historian, asserts that Mr. Gladstone is "alienated from all sympathy with the greatness of the Empire."

Mr. Stevenson confirms the accuracy of what has been emphatically denied by the apologists for the traffic in England, that after the Kanakas have served them three years on the Queensland plantations "they are as often as not returned to the wrong islands, which involves death and which no Government agent is sufficiently well posted up to prevent." Mr. Stevenson adds that it is a "common trick," when it is desired that the Kanakas should revolunteer for a fresh term of service, to bring them up opposite an enemy's bay and tell them that they are to be landed there. Knowing that they would be killed and eaten if left ashore, they, as the lesser of the two evils, engage to serve for a further term of three years on the Queensland plantations. Mr. Stevenson does not hesitate to say, "I believe, in fact, that to-day, and possibly as we sit here talking unvizored, kidnapping is being practised in these islands."

At last a recent meeting of the Zoological Society papers were contributed by two "monkey" men although only one of the papers were about monkeys. Dr. Philip Lutley Sclater discussed the genus Carcopithecus, while Mr. Frank Beddard, who was talking learnedly about worms, has just issued from the office of the society a work on "The Anatomy of the Anthropoid Apes.' The many profound problems that have still to be unravelled in regard to the life of monkeys can only properly be studied in a Zoological garden, and it is not surprising, therefore that the two authorities mentioned should be respectively the Secretary and the prosecutor of the Zoological society. Dr. Scealter has held his position for nearly thirty-five years, in course of which he has written no less than 800 papers on various Zoological subjects. Mr. Bedard has of course done less, but his work is of great importance. During last year he was studying with some care the muscular system of the chimpanzees and the orangs.

Although it is probable that in the end the German Emperor and his Ministers will get their way over the Army Bill, either by inducing the present Reichstag to accept the compromise proposed by Herr Von Huene or else by an appeal to the people says the "Echo" the stubborn resistance of the majority in the Reichstag to the proposal to lay additional burdens upon the people is a very hopeful sign. Chancellor von Caprivi recently made powerful appeal to the patriotic feelings of the Deputies ; but he does not appear to have moved his auditory, although he declared that, at the beginning of the war of 1870, Von Moltke had twice as many soldiers at his disposal as the Emperor Napoleon III. In his later years Prince Bismarck was rescued from Parliamentary defeat by the Centre or Catholic Party ; but, apparently, that fraction of the Reichstag has become more independent and democratic. Von Huene, its leader, who has shown a disposition to repeat the part formerly played by Dr. Windthorst, finds that he cannot carry his followers with him. The Conservatives and National Liberals alone cannot give the Government a majority ; and the chances of the immediate passage of the Bill are therefore, very doubtful. The reaction against militarism is healthy, but in order to be effectual it must be simultaneous. If Frenchmen, who are as heavily burdened as Germans would become equally restive, the chances of deliverance would be immensely increased.

So far the year has proved the worst on record as regards the sales of pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Tate and Mr. John Aird, who were both honored guests at the Academy banquet, have made no purchases, though they have been for years almost as good as the Chantrey bequest to the Academicians. Most of the pictures sold were bought from the easel. Mr. McCulloch, the Australian collector, has purchased, among other works, Mr. Frank Dicksee's single contribution to the exhibition, "The Funeral of a Viking," and Mr. Briton-Riviere's big (and only) picture, "The King's Libation."

A curious mistake in the jury-box was the subject of comment at the Oxford Quarter Sessions. A man named Clark was charged with stealing a coat, and after hearing the evidence the foreman of the jury gave out the verdict as "Not guilty." The Recorder ordered another jury into the box for the next case, and it then transpired that the foreman of the jury in Clark's case had by mistake said "not guilty" when the remainder of the jury had wished him to say "guilty." "I can do nothing in the matter," replied the Recorder ; "the man has been discharged."

Mr. Gladstone, it is argued, having got his second reading, will be ready to make considerable sacrifices to get the Bill through, while the Irish members are bound to accept whatever instalment they can get. If it is a choice between seeing the Bill talked out or thrown out, and getting it through even with the loss of its sting, Mr. Gladstone and his allies will, it is suggested, accept the latter alternative. It is further recognised that there would be considerable risks in going to the country next year when the House of Lords might have rejected the Home Rule Bill twice, and one or two other measures also. Should the Government come back with a big majority, the time for compromise on the Irish question would be past, whereas now with its small majority the party is necessarily to some extent squeezable.

A monthly line of steamers will run between New York and South Africa, the first leaving direct for Table Bay on the 25th. The enterprise is English, and had it not been promptly taken up an American company would immediately have secured the monopoly. There is a good deal of jealousy displayed just now as to the proportions of the British carrying trade to and from America, and the £50,000,000 a year paid to British shipowners. A Mr. Richard P. Joy, of Detroit, has written a pamphlet advocating a revision of the tonnage dues in favour of American owners and a higher import duty on goods arriving in non-American ships. If this is adopted it will mean a considerable rise in the price of European "notions," and Mr. Joy will be the subject of uncomplimentary remarks from his countrymen.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is still in Sydney. He has been interviewed there by the *Presbyterian* on the subject of the revival of the traffic in Kanakas for the Queensland sugar plantations. Like all who have been brought into contact with the actual working of the thinly-disguised slavery under the British flag, the popular novelist is of opinion that it cannot be carried on without grave abuses. "I have the greatest difficulty," he says, "in being satisfied with any possible supervision of the labor traffic by the Queensland Government, for this reason. A ship arrives with a Government agent on board in the Western Pacific Islands. It is impossible that he should know one language out of eighty. How can he tell whether these people (the Kanakas) come of their own free will or under the fear of the club and the cooking-oven ? He never can. As a matter of fact, if these people have consented at all, they have consented in the single endeavour to save their lives."

On the Continent May Day seems to have passed off, with a few exceptions, very quietly. The greatest amount of disturbance took place at Marseilles. From an early hour a strong force of soldier and gendarmes was on duty in various parts of the city to preserve order. Some of the Socialist leaders managed to evade the vigilance of the police, and proceeded to hold a meeting, numbering some 8,000 persons, at the Lazaretto. A detachment of hussars soon arrived on the scene, and charged the mob with drawn swords. M. Boyer, however, intervened, and a long expostulation with the commander of the troops induced him to order his men to replace their swords in their scabbards. The demonstrators then marched off in a body towards the Prado, but when near the Place Castellane came into collision with the police. One of the latter, in the scuffle which ensued, received a gash on his left cheek. No further disturbance followed, however, and the crowd, which had been considerably augmented by a number of sightseers, gradually dispersed. In Paris the authorities had made complete and effective arrangements to maintain order. A couple of half-hearted attempts were made to get into the Bourse de Travail, but a "revolutionary chariot" which had been announced failed to put in an appearance. At Amsterdam a procession was dispersed by the police with drawn swords, and many Socialists were wounded. Meetings were held in the large towns of Belgium, Austria, and Spain, but no disturbances of any importance took place.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND AMENDMENT BILL.

A correspondent writes to us :—"Is it too much to ask you to give in one of your issues the text of the Home Rule Bill ? It is hard on an ardent Unionist to read that Section II. has been passed and not to know what iniquities Section II. contains, and in what relation Sections I. and II. stand to those that follow."

The request seems reasonable, and we reprint the Bill, which is however very heavy reading :—

A BILL TO AMEND THE PROVISION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Whereas it is expedient that without impairing or restricting the supreme authority of Parliament, an Irish Legislature should be created for such purposes in Ireland as in this Act mentioned :—

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

1. On and after the appointed day there shall be in Ireland a Legislature consisting of Her Majesty the Queen and of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

2. With the exceptions and subject to the restrictions in this Act mentioned, there shall be granted to the Irish Legislature power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland in respect of matters exclusively relating to Ireland, or some part thereof.

3. The Irish Legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect of the following matters or any of them :—

(1.) The Crown, or the succession to the Crown, or a Regency ; or the Lord Lieutenant as representative of the Crown ; or

(2.) The making of peace or war or matters arising from a state of war ; or

(3.) Naval or military forces, or the defence of the realm ; or

(4.) Treaties and other relations with foreign States or the relations between different parts of Her Majesty's dominions or offences connected with such treaties or relations ; or

(5.) Dignities or titles of honour ; or

(6.) Treason, treason-felony, alienage, or naturalization ; or

(7.) Trade with any place out of Ireland ; or quarantine, or navigation (except as respects inland waters and local health or harbour regulations) ; or

(8.) Beacons, lighthouses, or sea marks (except so far as they can consistently with any general Act of Parliament be constructed or maintained by a local harbour authority) ; or

(9.) Coinage ; legal tender ; or the standard of weights and measures ; or

(10.) Trade marks, merchandise marks, copyright, or patent rights.

Any law made in contravention of this section shall be void.

(4.) The powers of the Irish Legislature shall not extend to the making of any law—

(1.) Respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof ; or

(2.) Imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege, on account of religious belief ; or

(3.) Abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity ; or

(4.) Prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money, without attending the religious instruction at that school ; or

(5.) Whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation ; or

(6.) Whereby any existing corporation incorporated by Royal charter or by any local or General Act of Parliament (not being a corporation raising for public purposes taxes, rates, cess, dues, or tolls, or administering funds so raised) may, unless it consents, or the leave of Her Majesty is first obtained on address from the two Houses of the Irish Legislature, be deprived of its rights, privileges, or property without due process of law ; or

(7.) Whereby any inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be deprived of equal rights as respects public sea fisheries.

Any law made in contravention of this section shall be void.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

5.—(1.) The executive power in Ireland shall continue vested in Her Majesty the Queen, and the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of Her Majesty, shall exercise any prerogatives or other executive power of the Queen the exercise of which may be delegated to him by Her Majesty, and shall, in Her Majesty's name, summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Irish Legislature.

(2.) There shall be an Executive Committee of the Privy Council of Ireland to aid and advise in the government of Ireland, being of such numbers, and comprising persons holding such offices as Her Majesty may think fit, or as may be directed by Irish Act.

(3.) The Lord Lieutenant shall, on the advice of the said Executive Committee, give or withhold the assent of Her Majesty to Bills passed by the two Houses of Irish Legislature, subject nevertheless to any instructions given by Her Majesty in respect of any such Bill.

CONSTITUTION OF LEGISLATURE.

6.—(1.) The Irish Legislative Council shall consist of forty-eight councillors.

(2.) Each of the constituencies mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act shall return the number of councillors named opposite thereto in that schedule.

(3.) Every man shall be entitled to be registered as an elector, and when registered to vote at an election of a councillor for a constituency, who owns or occupies any land or tenement in the constituency of a rateable value of more than twenty pounds, subject to the like conditions as a man is entitled at the passing of this Act to be registered and vote as a Parliamentary elector in respect of an ownership qualification or of the qualification specified in section five of the Representation of the People Act, 1884, as the case may be : Provided that a man shall not be entitled to be registered, nor if registered to vote, at an election of a councillor in more than one constituency in the same year.

(4.) The term of office of every councillor shall be eight years, and shall not be affected by a dissolution ; and one half of the councillors shall retire in every fourth year, and their seats shall be filled by a new election.

7.—(1.) The Irish Legislative Assembly shall consist of one hundred and three members, returned by the existing Parliamentary constituencies in Ireland, or the existing divisions thereof, and elected by the Parliamentary electors for the time being in those constituencies or divisions.

(2.) The Irish Legislative Assembly when summoned may, unless sooner dissolved, have continuance for five years from the day on which the summons directs it to meet and no longer.

(3.) After six years from the passing of this Act, the Irish Legislature may alter the qualification of the electors, and the constituencies, and the distribution of the members among the constituencies, provided that in such distribution due regard is had to the population of the constituencies.

8. If a Bill or any provision of a Bill adopted by the Legislative Assembly is lost by the disagreement of the Legislative Council, and after a dissolution, or the period of two years from such disagreement, such Bill, or a Bill for enacting the said provision, is again adopted by the Legislative Assembly and fails within three months afterwards to be adopted by the Legislative Council, the same shall forthwith be submitted to the members of the two Houses deliberating and voting together thereon, and shall be adopted or rejected according to the decision of the majority of those members present and voting on the question.

IRISH REPRESENTATION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

9. Unless and until Parliament otherwise determines, the following provisions shall have effect—

(1.) After the appointed day each of the constituencies named in the Second Schedule to this Act shall return to serve in Parliament the number of members named opposite thereto in that schedule, and no more, and Dublin University shall cease to return any member.

(2.) The existing divisions of the constituencies shall, save as provided in that schedule, be abolished.

(3.) An Irish representative peer in the House of Lords and a member of the House of Commons for an Irish constituency shall not be entitled to deliberate or vote on—

(a) any Bill or motion in relation thereto, the operation of which Bill or motion is confined to Great Britain or some part thereof ; or

(b) any motion or resolution relating solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland ; or

(c) any vote or appropriation of money made exclusively for some service not mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act ; or

(d) any motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain or some part thereof or some local authority or some person or thing therein ; or

(e) any motion or resolution, incidental to any such motion or resolution as either is last mentioned, or relates solely to some tax not raised or to be raised in Ireland, or incidental to any such vote or appropriation of money as aforesaid.

(4.) Compliance with the provisions of this section shall not be questioned otherwise than in each House in manner provided by the House.

(5.) The election laws and the laws relating to the qualification of Parliamentary electors shall not, so far as they relate to Parliamentary elections, be altered by the Irish Legislature, but this enactment shall not prevent the Irish Legislature from dealing with any officers concerned with the issue of writs of election, and if any officers are so dealt with, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to arrange for the issue of such writs, and the writs issued in pursuance of such Order shall be of the same effect as if issued in manner heretofore accustomed.

FINANCE.

10.—(1.) On and after the appointed day there shall be an Irish Exchequer and Consolidated Fund separate from those of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The duties of customs and excise and the duties on postage shall be imposed by Act of Parliament, but subject to the provisions of this Act the Irish Legislature may, in order to provide for the public service of Ireland, impose any other taxes.

(3.) Save as in this Act mentioned, all matters relating to the taxes in Ireland and the collection and management thereof shall be regulated by Irish Act, and the same shall be collected and managed by the Irish Government and form part of the public revenues of Ireland: Provided that—

(*a*) the duties of customs shall be regulated, collected, managed, and paid into the Exchequer of the United Kingdom as heretofore ; and

(*b*) all prohibitions in connexion with the duties of excise, and so far as regards articles sent out of Ireland, all matters relating to those duties, shall be regulated by Act of Parliament ; and

(*c*) the excise duties on articles consumed in Great Britain shall be paid in Great Britain or to an officer of the Government of the United Kingdom.

(4) Save as in this Act mentioned, all the public revenues of Ireland shall be paid into the Irish Exchequer and form a Consolidated Fund, and be appropriated to the public service of Ireland by Irish Act.

(5.) If the dudies of excise are increased above the rates in force on the first day of March, one thousand eigt hundred and ninety-three, the net proceeds in Ireland of the duties in excess of the said rates shall be paid from the Irish Exchequer to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(6.) If the duties of excise are reduced below the rates in force on the said day, and the net proceeds of such duties in Ireland are in consequence less than the net proceeds of the duties before the reduction, a sum equal to the deficiency shall, unless it is otherwise agreed between the Treasury and the Irish Government, be paid from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom to the Irish Exchequer.

11.—(1.) The hereditary revenues of the Crown in Ireland which are managed by the Commissioners of Woods shall continue during the life of her present Majesty to be managed and collected by those Commissioners, and the net amount payable by them to the Exchequer on account of those revenues, after deducting all expenses (but including an allowance for interest on such proceeds of the sale of those revenues as have not been re-invested in Ireland), shall be paid into the Treasury Account (Ireland) hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of the Irish Exchequer.

(2.) A person shall not be required to pay income-tax in Great Britain in respect of property situate or business carried on in Ireland, and a person shall not be required to pay income-tax in Ireland in respect of property situate or business carried on in Great Britain.

(3.) For the purpose of giving to Ireland the benefit of the difference between the income-tax collected in Great Britain from British, colonial, and foreign securities held by residents in Ireland, and the income-tax collected in Ireland from Irish securities held by residents in Great Britain, there shall be made to Ireland out of the income-tax collected in Great Britain, an allowance of such amount as may be from time to time determined by the Treasury, in accordance with a minute of the Treasury laid before Parliament before the appointed day, and such allowance shall be paid into the Treasury Account (Ireland) for the benefit of the Irish Exchequer.

(4.) Provided that the provisions of this section with respect to income-tax shall not apply to any excess of the rate of income-tax in Great Britain above the rate in Ireland or of the rate of income-tax in Ireland above the rate in Great Britain.

12.—(1.) The duties of customs contributed by Ireland and, save as provided by this Act, that portion of any public revenue of the United Kingdom to which Ireland may claim to be entitled, whether specified in the third schedule to this Act or not, shall be carried to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, as the contribution of Ireland to Imperial liabilities and expenditure as defined in that schedule.

(2.) The civil charges of the Government in Ireland shall, subject as in this Act mentioned, be borne after the appointed day by Ireland.

(3.) After fifteen years from the passing of this Act the arrangements made by this Act for the contribution of Ireland to Imperial liabilities and expenditure, and otherwise for the financial relations between the United Kingdom and Ireland, may be revised in pursuance of an address to Her Majesty from the House of Commons, or from the Irish Legislative Assembly.

13.—(1.) There shall be established under the direction of the Treasury an account (in this Act referred to) as the Treasury Account (Ireland).

(2.) There shall be paid into such account all sums payable from the Irish Exchequer to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, or from the latter to the former Exchequer, and all sums directed to be paid into the account for the benefit of either of the said Exchequers.

(3.) All sums, which are payable from either of the said Exchequers to the other of them, or being payable out of one of the said Exchequers are repayable by the other Exchequer, shall in the first instance be payable out of the said account so far as the money standing on the account is sufficient ; and for the purpose of meeting such sums, the Treasury out of the customs revenue collected in Ireland, and the Irish Government out of any of the public revenues in Ireland, may direct money to be paid to the Treasury Account (Ireland) instead of into the Exchequer.

(4.) Any surplus standing on the account to the credit of either Exchequer, and not required for meeting payments, shall at convenient times be paid into that Exchequer, and where any sum so payable into the Exchequer of the United Kingdom is required by law to be forthwith paid to the National Debt Commissioners, that sum may be paid to those Commissioners without being paid into the Exchequer.

(5.) All sums payable by virtue of this Act out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or of Ireland shall be payable from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom or Ireland, as the case may be, within the meaning of this Act, and all sums by this Act made payable from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom shall, if not otherwise paid, be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

14.—(1.) There shall be charged on the Irish Consolidated Fund in favour of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom as a first charge on that fund all sums which—

(*a*) are payable to that Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer ; or

(*b*) are required to repay to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom sums issued to meet the dividends or sinking fund on guaranteed land stock under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, or

(*c*) otherwise have been or are required to be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in consequence of the non-payment thereof out of the Exchequer of Ireland or otherwise by the Irish Government.

(2.) If at any time the Controller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom is satisfied that any such charge is due, he shall certify the amount of it, and the Treasury shall send such certificate to the Lord Lieutenant, who shall thereupon by order, without any counter-signature, direct the payment of the amount from the Irish Exchequer to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and such order shall be duly obeyed by all persons, and until the amount is wholly paid no other payment shall be made out of the Irish Exchequer for any purpose whatever.

(3.) There shall be charged on the Irish Consolidated Fund next after the foregoing charge :

(*a*) all sums, for dividends or sinking fund on guaranteed land stock under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, which the Land Purchase Account and the Guarantee Fund under that Act are insufficient to pay ;

(*b*) all sums due in respect of any debt incurred by the Government of Ireland, whether for interest, management, or sinking fund ;

(*c*) an annual sum of five thousand pounds for the expenses of the household and establishment of the Lord Lieutenant ;

(*d*) all existing charges on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kidgdom in respect of Irish services other than the salary of the Lord Lieutenant ; and

(*e*) the salaries and pensions of all Judges of the Supreme Court or other superior Court in Ireland or of any County or other like Court who are appointed after the passing of this Act, and are not the Exchequer Judges hereafter mentioned.

(4.) Until all charges created by this Act upon the Irish Consolidated Fund and for the time being due are paid, no money shall be issued from the Irish Exchequer for any other purpose whatever.

15.—(1.) All existing charges on the Church property in Ireland—that is to say, all property accruing under the Irish Church Act, 1869, and transferred to the Irish Land Commission by the Irish Church Amendment Act, 1881—shall so far as not paid out of the said property be charged on the Irish Consolidated Fund, and any of those charges guaranteed by the Treasury, if and so far as not paid, shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(2.) Subject to the existing charges thereon, the said Church property shall belong to the Irish Government, and be managed, administered, and disposed of as directed by Irish Act.

16.—(1.) All sums paid or applicable in or towards the discharge of the interest or principal of any local loan advanced before the appointed day on security in Ireland, or otherwise in respect of such loan, which but for this Act would be paid to the National Debt Commissioners and carried to the Local Loan Fund, shall, after the appointed day, be paid, until otherwise provided by Irish Act, to the Irish Exchequer.

(2.) For the payment to the Local Loans Fund of the principal and interest of such loans the Irish Government shall after the appointed day pay by half-yearly payments an annuity for forty-nine years, at the rate of four per cent. on the principal of the said loans, exclusive of any sums written off before the appointed day from the account of assets of the Local Loans Fund, and such annuities shall be paid from the Irish Exchequer to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and when so paid shall be forthwith paid to the National Debt Commissioners for the credit of the Local Loans Fund.

(3.) After the appointed day, money for loans in Ireland shall cease to be advanced either by the Public Works Loan Commissioners or out of the Local Loans Fund.

17.—(1.) So much of any Act as directs payment to the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account of any share of probate, excise, or customs duties payable to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom shall, together with any enactment amending the same, be repealed as from the appointed day without prejudice to the adjustment of balances after that day ; but the like amounts shall continue to be paid to the Local Taxation Accounts in England and Scotland as would have been paid if this Act had not passed, and any residue of the said share shall be paid into the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The stamp duty chargeable in respect of the personalty of a deceased person shall not in the case of administration granted in Great Britain be chargeable in respect of any personalty situate in Ireland ; nor in the case of administration granted in Ireland be chargeable in respect of any personalty situate in Great Britain ; and any administration granted in Great Britain shall not, if re-sealed in Ireland, be exempt from stamp duty on administration granted in Ireland, and any administration granted in Ireland shall not, when resealed in Great Britain, be exempt from stamp duty on administration granted in Great Britain.

(3.) In this section the expression "administration" means probate or letters of administration, and as respects Scotland, confirmation inclusive of the inventory required under the Acts relating to the said stamp duty, and the expression "personalty" means personal or movable estate and effects.

18.—(1.) Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue or for imposing any tax shall originate in the Legislative Assembly.

(2.) It shall not be lawful for the Legislative Assembly to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address, or Bill for the appropriation for any purpose of any part of the public revenue of Ireland, or of any tax, except in pursuance of a recommendatiom from the Lord Lieutenant in the Session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill is proposed.

19.—(1.) Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Ireland shall be Exchequer Judges, and shall be appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom ; and their salaries and pensions shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The Exchequer Judges shall be removable only by her Majesty on address from the two Houses of Parliament, and each such Judge shall, save as otherwise provided by Parliament, receive the same salary and be entitled to the same pension as is at the time of his appointment fixed for the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, and during his continuance in office his salary shall not be diminished, nor his right to pension altered, without his consent.

(3.) An alteration of any rules relating to such legal proceedings as are mentioned in this section shall not be made except with the approval of her Majesty the Queen in Council ; and the sittings of the Exchequer Judges shall be regulated with the like approval.

(4.) All legal proceedings in Ireland, which are instituted at the instance of or against the Treasury or Commissioners of Customs, or any of their officers, or relate to the election of members to serve in Parliament or touch any matter not within the powers of the Irish Legislature, or touch any matter affected by a law which the Irish Legislature have not power to repeal or alter, shall, if so required by any party to such proceedings, be heard and determined before the Exchequer Judges or (except where the case requires to be determined by two Judges) before one of them, and in any such legal proceeding an appeal shall, if any party so requires, lie from any Court of first instance in Ireland to the Exchequer Judges, and the decision of the Exchequer Judges shall be subject to appeal to her Majesty the Queen in Council and not to any other tribunal.

(5.) If it is made to appear to an Exchequer Judge that any decree or judgment in any such proceeding as aforesaid has not been duly enforced by the sheriff or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the same, such Judge shall appoint some officer whose duty it shall be to enforce that judgment or decree ; and for that purpose such officer and all persons employed by him shall be entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and powers as are by law conferred on a sheriff and his officers.

(6.) The Exchequer Judges, when not engaged in hearing and determining such legal proceedings as above in this section mentioned, shall perform such of the duties ordinarily performed by other Judges of the Supreme Court in Ireland as may be assigned by her Majesty the Queen in Council.

(7.) All sums recovered by the Treasury or the Commissioners of Customs or any of their officers, or recovered under any Act relating to duties of customs, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, be paid to such public account as the Treasury or the Commissioners direct.

POST OFFICE, POSTAL TELEGRAPHS, AND SAVINGS BANKS.

20.—(1.) As from the appointed day the postal and telegraph service in Ireland shall be transferred to the Irish Government, and may be regulated by Irish Act, except as in this Act mentioned and except as regards matters relating—

(*a*) to such conditions of the transmission or delivery of postal packets and telegrams as are incidental to the duties on postage ; or

(*b*) to foreign mails or submarine telegraphs or through lines in connexion therewith ; or

(*c*) to any other postal or telegraphic business in connexion with places out of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The administration of or incidental to the said excepted matters shall, save as may be otherwise arranged with the Irish Post Office, remain with the Postmaster-General.

(3.) As regards the revenue and expenses of the postal and telegraph service, the Postmaster-General shall retain the revenue collected and defray the expenses incurred in Great Britain, and the Irish Post Office shall retain the revenue collected and defray the expenses incurred in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Fourth Schedule to this Act ; which schedule shall have full effect, but may be varied or added to by agreement between the Postmaster-General and the Irish Post Office.

(4.) The sums payable by the Postmaster-General or Irish Post Office to the other of them in pursuance of this Act shall, if not paid out of Post Office moneys, be paid from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom or of Ireland, as the case requires, to the other Exchequer.

(5.) Sections 48 to 52 of the Telegraph Act, 1863, and any enactment amending the same, shall apply to all telegraphic lines of the Irish Government in like manner as to the telegraphs of a company within the meaning of that Act.

21.—(1.) As from the appointed day there shall be transferred to the Irish Government the Post Office savings banks in Ireland and all such powers and duties of any department or officer in Great Britain as are connected with Post Office savings banks, trustee saving banks, or friendly societies in Ireland, and the same may be regulated by Irish Act.

(2.) The Treasury shall publish not less than six months previous notice of the transfer of savings banks.

(3.) If before the date of the transfer any depositor in a Post Office savings bank so requests, his deposit shall, according to his request, either be paid to him or transferred to a Post Office savings bank in Great Britain, and after the said date the depositors in a Post Office savings bank in Ireland shall cease to have any claim against the Postmaster-General or the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, but shall have the like claim against the Government and Consolidated Fund of Ireland.

(4.) If before the date of the transfer the trustees of any trustee savings bank so request, then, according to the request, either all sums due to them shall be repaid and the savings bank closed, or those sums shall be paid to the Irish Government, and after the said date the trustees shall cease to have any claim against the National Debt Commissioners or the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, but shall have the like claim against the Government and Consolidated Fund of Ireland.

(5.) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, if a sum due on account of any annuity or policy of insurance which has before the abovementioned notice been granted through a Post Office or trustee savings bank is not paid by the Irish Government, that sum shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

IRISH APPEALS AND DECISION OF CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

22.—(1.) The appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords shall cease, and where any person would but for this Act have a right to appeal from any Court in Ireland to the House of Lords, such person shall have the like right to appeal to her Majesty th Queen in Council and the right so to appeal shall not be affected by any Irish Act ; and all enactments relating to appeals to her Majesty the Queen in Council, and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall apply accordingly.

(2.) When the Judicial Committee sit for hearing appeals from a Court in Ireland, there shall be present not less than four Lords of Appeal, within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and at least one member who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court in Ireland.

(3.) A rota of Privy Councillors to sit for hearing appeals from Courts in Ireland shall be made annually by her Majesty in Council, and the Privy Councillors, or some of them, on that rota shall sit to hear the said appeals. A casual vacancy in such rota during the year may be filled by Order in Council.

(4.) Nothing in this Act shall affect the jurisdiction of the House of Lords to determine the claims to Irish peerages.

23.—(1.) If it appears to the Lord Lieutenant or a Secretary of State expedient in the public interest that steps shall be taken for the speedy determination of the question whether any Irish Act or any provision thereof is beyond the powers of the Irish Legislature, he may represent the same to her Majesty in Council, and thereupon the said question shall be forthwith referred to and heard and determined by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, constituted as if hearing an appeal from a Court in Ireland.

(2.) Upon the hearing of the question such persons as seem to the Judicial Committee to be interested may be allowed to appear and be heard as parties to the case, and the decision of the Judicial Committee shall be given in like manner as if it were the decision of an appeal, the nature of the report or recommendation to her Majesty being stated in open Court.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall prejudice any other power of her Majesty in Council to refer any question to the Judical Committee or the right of any person to petition her Majesty for such reference.

LORD LIEUTENANT AND CROWN LANDS.

24.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any Act, every subject of the Queen shall be qualified to hold the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, without reference to his religious belief.

(2.) The term of office of the Lord Lieutenant shall be six years, without prejudice to the power of her Majesty the Queen at any time to revoke the appointment.

25.—Her Majesty the Queen in Council may place under the control of the Irish Government, for the purposes of that Government, such of the lands and buildings in Ireland vested in or held in trust for her Majesty, and subject to such conditions or restrictions (if any), as may seem expedient.

JUDGES AND CIVIL SERVANTS.

26. A Judge of the Supreme Court or other superior Court in Ireland, or of any County Court or other Court with a like jurisdiction in Ireland, appointed after the passing of this Act, shall not be removed from his office except in pursuance of an address from the two Houses of the Legislature of Ireland, nor during his continuance in office shall his salary be diminished or right to pension altered without his consent.

27.—(1.) All existing Judges of the Supreme Court, County Court Judges and Land Commissioners in Ireland, and all existing officers serving in Ireland in the permanent Civil Services of the Crown and receiving salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, shall if they are removable at present on address from both Houses of Parliament, continue to be removable only upon such address, and if removable in any other manner shall continue to be removable only in the same manner as heretofore ; and shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions, and to be liable to perform the same duties, as heretofore, or such duties as her Majesty may declare to be analogous, and their salaries and pensions, if and so far as not paid out of the Irish Consolidated Fund, shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom : Provided that this section shall be subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the Exchequer Judges.

(2.) If any of the said Judges, commissioners, or officers retires from office with the Queen's approbation before completion of the period of service entitling him to a pension, her Majesty may, if she thinks fit, grant to him such pension not exceeding the pension to which he would on that completion have been entitled, as to her Majesty seems meet.

28.—(1.) All existing officers in the permanent Civil Service of the Crown, who are not above provided for, and are at the appointed day serving on Ireland, shall after that day continue to hold their officers by the same tenure and to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions and to be liable to perform the same duties as heretofore or such duties as the Treasury may declare to be analogous ; and the said gratuities and pensions, and until three years after the passing of this Act, the salaries due to any of the said officers if remaining in his existing office, shall be paid to the payees by the Treasury out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(2.) Any such officer may, after three years from the passing of this Act, retire from office, and shall, at any time during those three years, if required by the Irish Government, retire from office, and on any such retirement may be awarded by the Treasury a gratuity or pension in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act ; Provided that—

(*a*) six months' written notice shall, unless it is otherwise agreed, be given either by the said officer or by the Irish Government as the case requires; and

(*b*) such number of officers only shall retire at one time and at such intervals of time as the Treasury, in communication with the Irish Government, sanction.

(3.) If any such officer does not so retire, the Treasury may award him after the said three years a pension in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act which shall become payable to him on his ultimate retirement from the service of the Crown.

(4.) The gratuities and pensions awarded in accordance with the Fifth Schedule to this Act shall be paid by the Treasury to the payees out of the] Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(5.) All sums paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom in pursuance of this section shall be repaid to that Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer.

(6.) This section shall not apply to officers retained in the service of the Government of the United Kingdom.

29.—Any existing pension granted on account of service in Ireland as a Judge of the Supreme Court or of any Court consolidated into that court, or as a County Court Judge, or in any other judicial position, or as an officer in the permanent Civil Service of the Crown other than in an office the holder of which is after the appointed day retained in the service of the Government of the United Kingdom, shall be charged on the Irish Consolidated Fund, and if and so far as not paid out of that fund, shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

POLICE.

30.—(1.) The forces of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police shall, when and as local police forces are from time to time established in Ireland in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to this Act, be gradually reduced and ultimately cease to exist as mentioned in that schedule ; and after the passing of this Act no officer or man shall be appointed to either of those forces ;

Provided that until the expiration of six years from the appointed day nothing in this Act shall require the Lord Lieutenant to cause either of the said forces to cease to exist, if as representing her Majesty the Queen he considers it inexpedient.

(2.) The said two forces shall, while they continue, be subject to the control of the Lord Lieutenant as representing her Majesty, and the members thereof shall continue to receive the same salaries, gratuities, and pensions, and hold their appointments on the same tenure as heretofore, and those salaries, gratuities, and pensions, and all the expenditure incidental to either force, shall be paid out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(3.) When any existing member of either force retires under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to this Act, the Treasury may award to him a gratuity or pension in accordance with that schedule.

(4.) Those gratuities and pensions and all existing pensions payable in respect of service in either force, shall be paid by the Treasury to the payees out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

(5.) Two-thirds of the net amount payable in pursuance of this section out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom shall be repaid to that Exchequer from the Irish Exchequer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31.—Save as may be otherwise provided by Irish Act—

The existing law relating to the Exchequer and Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom shall apply, with the necessary modifications to the Exchequer and Consolidated Fund of Ireland, and an officer shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to be the Irish Comptroller and Auditor-General ; and

(*b*) The accounts of the Irish Consolidated Fund shall be audited as appropriation accounts in manner provided by the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866, by or under the direction of such officer.

32.—(1.) Subject as in this Act mentioned and particularly to the Seventh Schedule to this Act (which schedule shall have full effect) all existing election laws relating to the House of Commons and the members thereof shall, so far as applicable, extend to each of the two Houses of the Irish Legislature and the members thereof, but such election laws so far as hereby extended may be altered by Irish Act.

(2.) The privileges, rights, and immunities to be held and enjoyed by each House and the members thereof shall be such as may be defined by Irish Act, but so that the same shall never exceed those for the time being held and enjoyed by the House of Commons and the members thereof.

33.—(1.) The Irish Legislature may repeal or alter any provision of this Act which is by this Act expressly made alterably by that Legislature, and also any enactments in force in Ireland, except such as either relate to matters beyond the power of the Irish Legislature, or being enacted by parliament after the passing of this Act may be expressely extended to Ireland. An Irish Act, notwithstanding it is in any respect repugnant to any enactment excepted as aforesaid, shall, though read subject to that enactment, be, except to the extent of that repugnancy, valid.

(2.) An order, rule, or regulation, made in pursuance of, or having the force of an Act of Parliament, shall be deemed to be an enactment within the meaning of this section.

(3.) Nothing in this Act shall effect Bills relating to the divorce or marriage of Individuals, and any such Bill shall be introduced and proceed in Parliament in like manner as if this Act had not passed.

34.—The local authority for any county or borough or other area shall not borrow money without either—

(*a*) special authority from the Irish Legislature, or

(*b*) the sanction of the proper department of the Irish Government ; and shall not, without such special authority, borrow ;

(i) in the case of a municipal borough or town, or area less than a county, any loan which together with the then outstanding debt of the local authority, will exceed twice the annual rateable value of the property in the municipal borough, town, or area ; or

(ii) in the case of a county or larger area, any loan which together with the then outstanding debt of the local authority, will exceed one-tenth of the annual rateable value of the property in the county or area ; or

(iii) in any case a loan exceeding one-half of the above limits without a local inquiry held in the county, borough, or area by a person appointed for the purpose by the said department.

TRANSITOARY PROVISIONS.

35.—(1.) During three years from the passing of this Act, and if Parliament is then sitting until the end of that session of Parliament, the Irish Legislature shall not pass an Act respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, or the sale, purchase, or letting of land generally : Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the passing of any Irish Act with a view to the purchase of land for railways, harbours, waterworks, town improvements, or other local undertakings.

(2.) During six years from the passing of this Act, the appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court or other superior Court in Ireland (other than one of the Exchequer Judges) shall be made in pursuance of a warrant from Her Majesty countersigned as heretofore.

36.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Act Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make or direct such arrangements as seem necessary or proper for setting in motion the Irish Legislature and Government and for otherwise bringing this Act into operation.

(2.) The Irish Legislature shall be summoned to meet on the first Tuesday in September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and the first election of members of the two Houses of the Irish Legislature shall be held at such time before that day as may be fixed by Her Majesty in Council.

(3.) Upon the first meeting of the Irish Legislature the members of the House of Commons then sitting for Irish constituencies, including the members for Dublin University, shall vacate their seats, and writs shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be issued by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the purpose of holding an election of members to serve in Parliament for the constituencies named in the Second Schedule of this act.

(4.) The existing Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the senior of the existing puisne Judges of the Exchequer Division of the Supreme Court, or if they or either of them are or is dead or unable or unwilling to act, such other of the Judges of the Supreme Court as Her Majesty may appoint, shall be the first Exchequer Judges.

(5.) Where it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, before the expiration of one year after the appointed day, that any existing enactment respecting matters within the powers of the Irish Legislature requires adaptation to Ireland, whether—

(a) by the substitution of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, or of any department or officer of the Executive Government in Ireland, for Her Majesty in Council, a Secretary of State, the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, the Board of Inland Revenue, or other public department or officer in Great Britain ; or

(b) by the substitution of the Irish Consolidated Fund or moneys provided by the Irish Legislature for the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or moneys provided by Parliament ; or

(c) by the substitution of confirmation by, or other act to be done by or to, the Irish Leggislature for confirmation by or other act to be done by or to Parliament ; or

(*d*) by any other adaptation ;

Her Majesty, by Order in Council, may make that adaptation.

(6.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may provide for the transfer of such property, rights, and liabilities, and the doing of such other things as may appear to Her Majesty necessary or proper for carrying into effect this Act or any Order in Council under this Act.

(7.) An Order in Council under this section may make an adaptation or provide for a transfer either unconditionally or subject to such exceptions, conditions, and restrictions as may seem expedient.

(8.) The draft of every Order in Council under this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament for not less than two months before it is made, and such Order when made shall, subject as respects Ireland to the provisions of an Irish Act, have full effect, but shall not interfere with the continued application to any place, authority, person, or thing, not in Ireland, of the enactment to which the Order relates.

37.—Except as otherwise provided by this Act, all existing laws, institutions, authorities, and officers in Ireland, whether judicial, administrative, or ministerial, and all existing taxes in Ireland shall continue as if this Act had not passed, but with the modifications necessary for adapting the same to this Act, and subject to be repealed, abolished, altered, and adapted in the manner and to the extent authorized by this Act.

38.—Subject as in this Act mentioned, the appointed day for the purposes of this Act shall be the day of the first meeting of the Irish Legislature, or such other day not more than seven months earlier or later as may be fixed by order of Her Majesty in Council either generally or with reference to any particular provision of this Act, and different days may be appointed for different purposes and different provisions of this Act, whether contained in the same section or in different sections.

39. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression "existing" means existing at the passing of this Act.

The expression "constituency" means a Parliamentary constituency or a county or borough returning a member or members to serve in either House of the Irish Legislature, as the case requires, and the expression "Parliamentary constituency" means any county, borough, or university returning a member or members to serve in Parliament.

The expression "Parliamentary elector" means a person entitled to be registered as a voter at a Parliamentary election.

The expression "Parliamentary election" means the election of a member to serve in Parliament.

The expression "tax" includes duties and fees, and the expression "duties of excise" does not include licence duties.

The expression "foreign mails" means all postal packets, whether letters, parcels, or other packets, posted in the United Kingdom and sent to a place out of the United Kingdom, or posted in a place out of the United Kingdom and sent to a place in the United Kingdom, or in transit through the United Kingdom to a place out of the United Kingdom.

The expression "telegraphic line" has the same meaning as in the Telegraph Acts 1863 to 1892.

The expression "duties on postage" includes all rates and sums chargeable for or in respect of postal packets, money orders, or telegrams, or otherwise under the Post Office Acts or the Telegraph Act, 1892.

The expression "Irish Act" means a law made by the Irish Legislature.

The expression "election laws" means the laws relating to the election of members to serve in Parliament, other than those relating to the qualification of electors, and includes all the laws respecting the registration of electors, the issue and execution of writs, the creation of polling districts, the taking of the poll, the questioning of elections, corrupt and illegal practices, the disqualification of members, and the vacating of seats.

The expression "rateable value" means the annual rateable value under the Irish Valuation Acts.

The expression "salary" includes remuneration, allowances, and emoluments.

The expression "pension" includes superannuation allowance.

40.—This Act may be cited as the Irish Government Act, 1893.

DRESS AT THE PRIVATE VIEWS.

THOUGH in some instances, says a lady correspondent of the *Daily News*, dress was very eccentric at the Springtide Private Views, the general panoramic effect of it was unusually smart and fresh, partly owing to the brilliant weather and partly to the recent revolution in fashionable dress which has necessitated a change all round on the hooks of the wardrobe. Among the most successful dresses to be seen was that worn by a lady who is celebrated for one of the finest collections of lace in England, and one of the kindest hearts in the world, a combination that suggests memories of the old epitaph on the lady who was "bland, passionate, deeply religious, painted in watercolours, and of such is the kingdom of Heaven." The dress in question was composed of pale buff satin, lined with gold satin, and made with a cape to match. The trimming consisted of bands of fine old Russian point, one bordering the skirt, and one the cape, this one being lined with gold fringe. The shoulder cape-collar was in similar lace, but much wider than that on the skirt. A black lace bonnet with pink roses was worn with this. Two or three black satin dresses made their mark of elegant simplicity among much that was over elaborated. One of the black satin gowns was bordered with a band of jet and trimmed on the soulders and over the tops of the sleeves with fine cream-coloured lace. Another was perfectly plain and untrimmed, and was noticeable as were all the best made gowns, for freedom from all exaggeration or aggressiveness, whether of sleeve, collar, or skirt-distension. It is satisfactory to note that in this latter particular all dread of crinoline is for the moment removed. Though the skirts are very wide about the hem they fall in towards the feet in soft harmonious fold, which in their undulations give the due impression of width without any suggestion of stiff lining or artificially produced rotundity. An elderly lady wore a very pronounced and inartistic combination of bright grass-green and black satin, the colour being introduced in a flounce between two others of the satin, and the whole standing out in very aggressive fashion. In strong contrast with this was the quiet grey gown of a tall and handsome brunette, with jacket to match, the skirts of the latter being in accordion kilted grey silk and the epaulets in the same. Some of the shot silks were very effective, while others were crude and glaring. A dove-coloured crepon was made with yoke and sleeves of palest shot moire in pink and green, with folds of the moire laid across the point of junction of the two materials. A beautiful actress wore a shot silk and a large black hat placed far back on her head, and made a lovely picture when a dark-haired child in a last century ridding coat of brown cloth leaned upon her arm. The chief sins of colour lay in some crude blues, hot reds, and vivid violets. These served to make the gowns of neutral hue refreshing to the eyes. A bright tan-colour, picked out with rose-pink, was quite an atrocity, even apart from the mass of rose-pink in front and the tight sleeves of the same from elbows to wrists. But many of the tan and almond-tinted dresses were worn with accompaniments of black or brown that rendered them pleasing to the eye. One of these had black satin sleeves, not exaggeratedly large, and cape-collars edged with jet intermingled with a little gold. A beautiful costume in forest-brown cloth over fawn and trimmed with beaver was eminently becoming to the wearer, and the touch of east in the wind outside quite justified the use of fur on an April day. Quite a number of gowns were composed of the fabric known as "hair-cord" from the stripes in shot colours that almost cover the surface, so closely do they lie together. Some of these vex the eye with a curious, dazzling effect, but others are more happy. One in brown and red was made with shoulder capes of brown cloth bordered with red, and a large brown straw hat with a band of red straw under the brim. There was a rather autumnal look about this custume, suggesting a Robin Redbreast's winter raiment, but it was harmonious and pleasing. A pair of violently pink sleeves appeared to be ubiquitous, so much in evidence were they by reason of being so conspicuous. Most of the sleeves were very full, but no longer as wide as they were, the fulness drooping towards the elbows rather than standing out from the shoulders. A grey cloth dress of very fine surface and soft texture was made with sleeves composed of several tiers of frills in grey chiffon with a lining of grey silk.

Many remarks were made on the beauty of the hair of English women at the present time, an artist observing that its evident abundance and splendour of tint expressed exuberant vitality on the part of the owners. The large, all-round hats were rather adapted to hide this crowning beauty of chevelure, but others were twisted up at the back in a fashion that set it off to great advantage, crowning with flowers the coil at the back or permitting a cluster or two to fall upon the burnished brown-and-gold or the glossy black tresses. A lady with beautiful white hair wore a dress of pontificeal purple trimmed with black, the headgear being a very becoming 1830 bonnet. Hardly a single example of Empire dress was to be seen. The style is picturesque enough, but it disguises the figure too much for the taste of English women, who imagine, and with some truth, that they look younger in close-fitting garments. A lady in grey accordion-kilted skirt and cape was proof of this, so utterly shapeless did her attire make her look. The wife of a well-known literary man wore a Paris dress of black satin trimmed with cream-coloured lace and bands of jewelling in a minute design. Many of the bonnets were perfectly flat, being merely a triangle of jet or flowers, one point resting above the forehead and the others behind the ears. Two rosettes and an aigrette composed the usual finish at the back. It is to be regretted that these aigrettes continue to be worn, now that the cruelty involved in procuring them from the mother herons in the breeding season has been so widely made known to the public by the Press. It was noticed that several of the ladies at an anti-vivisection meeting the other day wore aigrettes in their bonnets. The "dog's ear" bows of lace, chiffom, lisse or velvet, are quite effective substitutes, and involve no barbarous treatment of defenceless birds left to die a lingering death in sight of their young and helpless new-fledged broods.

The beautiful old chene silks reintroduced last season have led to a development in chene muslins painted with the dreamiest flowers and leafage. Sleeves are made of this material and sometimes whole dresses, but the season, though so summerlike, is a little early for these at present. A pure white serge dress made quite plainly was one of the successess at the Academy private view and at the New Gallery a lady in cream-colour and a black hat with pink roses scored a success on Saturday. Colour has been of late so rampant that reaction will certainly set in before long. Grey appeared to be much in favour on both days, and the softer tones of fawn and beige were also largely represented. A few of the curious spare bonnets and hats were to be seen, but in few cases did they present anything to be admired. As heads are not square, there seems but little sense in a square headgear. One or two bonnets were like small handkerchiefs or large postage stamps, two of the points being bent down at the sides and ending in strings. In one instance, this was carried out in bass with a trimming of oak-coloured roses resting on the hair and veiled with the lightest kind of thin black lace, this filmy fabric being also twisted into a butterfly bow on the top of the quaint little bonnet. The 1830 bonnets were in strong contrast with the small ones that merely filled in the space between the back hair and the fringe. One or two with flaring frills of pleated China crepe gave an agitated, restless look to their wearers, owing to the incessant motion of the frills in so light a fabric. The capotes were more generally becoming, though it must be admitted that in one or two cases the wide frills so daintily perched upon picturesque heads had a charming effect. Bonnets with brims of transparent lace proved becoming to many, especially with flowers resting on the hair under the brim. When the blossoms are well chosen in size, character, and colour, this arrangement is suitable to both youth and age. Daisies would scarcely be chosen by a matron possessed of a sense of the fitness of things, but roses, azaleas violets, and pansies are free to all without impeachment of the proprieties of dress.

WHILE digging in a field near Pewsey, Wiltshire, some labourers recently came across parts of three Romano-British urns about eighteen inches under the ground. The pieces have since been put together and are fairly perfect. The largest of the urns stands nineteen and a-half inches high, and is fifty-four inches round the greatest diameter. They appear to have been made by hand, and not on a potter's wheel. The urns have for the present been deposited in the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Museum at Devizes.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

"ARTHUR HENRY HALLAM'S Poetical Remains" is the title of a book to be published by Messrs. Mathews and Lane. The volume will also contain his essay on "Some of the Characteristics of Modern Poetry, and on the Lyrical Poems of Alfred Tennyson," reprinted "in extenso" from the "Englishman's Magazine" of 1831. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has written an introduction to the book, many of the poems in which are of great Tennysonian interest, having been addressed to Alfred, Charles, and Emily Tennyson.

The possessors of a thin volume of verse, "Le Cahier Jaune," by Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, privately printed by him in 1892 at Eton, whe[illegible] was a tutor, will be glad to hear that a collecti[illegible] poems by the same author will be issued at the [illegible] of the month by Messrs. Elkin Mathews and Lane. Mr. Benson, who was the dedicatee of Mr. William Watson's recent reissue of "The Prince's Quest," inscribes the new volume to his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The volume will contain a few poems from "Le Cahier Jaune," and will be issued in an edition of 500 copies.

The first volume of the memorial edition of the works of Sir Richard F. Burton will be a reprint in two volumes of "A Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al Medinah and Meccah," the price of which will be 12s. The second work of the series (now in preparation) will be "A Mission to the King of Dahome, and will be ready at the beginning of July. The "Arabian Nights" will be included in the edition, which contains the author's corrections, annotations, and additions from his own copies. Each work will contain also a new preface from the pen of Lady Burton. In no case either in the text or notes, will any expurgation or omission be made.

Messrs. Simpkin Hall and Marshall will publish this week "Studies in Unnatural History," by Mr. Edward A. Morton, illustrated by Mr. A. J. Finberg. There is an introduction to the two dozen chapters by Mr. I. Zangwill, most of which, by the way, appeared in the long deceased "Ariel." Mr. Morton's humour may be juged from the following Latin titles he gives to some of his animals: columba propsiwopsica (dove), anser boobius (goose), cavra catchfoolus (guinea pig), and agnus fatuus (lamb).

The Paris publisher, Paul Ollendorff, has just published a curious account of General Boulanger's last years, under the title of 'Georges et Marguerite.' In the volme M. Theodore Cahu, a one-time noted Boulangist, has rendered his defunct hero the problematical service of telling at length the story of the latter's liaison with Madame de Bonnemain. It is only fair to add that the figure of "notre brave General" gains rather than loses by his long letters to his friend, written obviously without any thought of later publication. "Toute verite, however n'est pas bonne a dire ;" and the publication of Georges et Marguerite, though of interest to a student of contemporary history, cannot but prove a great annoyance to the Boulanger family.

A new novel, entitled "Pas Jalouse" will shortly be published by Gyp. That lively lady has lately turned her attention to a more serious kind of fiction than that with which her name has so long been associated. Tante Jou-jou, a study, like "Daudet's Rose et Ninette," directly inspired by the new French law of divorce, was her first essay in this genre.

Amidst the discussion of the Kelmscott edition of Chaucer, there is danger that book-buyers may forget that another and far more important edition, upon which Professor W. W. Skeat has been at work for many years, will be issued very shortly by the Clarendon Press. Professor Skeat has already edited several of Chaucer's works for the Early English Text Society and for the Clarendon Press. He also contributed a preliminary essay to the complete edition edited by R. Bell, which was published in 1878 in four volumes. It will be remembered that a few years ago Professor Skeat had the good fortune to discover a new poem of Chaucer's, entitled "To Rosemounde." This was issued separately in 1891.

The complete editions of Chaucer's works are singularly few. The first one, edited by W. Thyme, appeared in 1532, folio. Two re-issues of this came out within twelve years. Another edition, containing Lidgate's "Siege of Thebes," was published in 1561, and Speght's edition appeared in 1598. All these are in black letter. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries required only two editions each. Tyrwhitt, to whom we are indebted for a reliable text of the "Canterbury Tales," brought out his edition in 1843. The "Aldine editions" appeared in 1830 and 1866, the latter edited by R. Morris. Of the 1830 edition there are, by the way, in existence two beautiful copies printed on vellum. One is in the British Museum.

The first volume of Mr. Charles Willeby's "Masters of Contemporary Music" will be devoted to Sullivan, Mackenzie, Cowen, Dr. C. H. Parry and Stanford—five fairly representative men. The series deals solely with living composers, all biographical details being obtained from the musicians themselves. The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the dedication of the volume, to be published by Messrs. Osgood aud McIlvaine this month. Mr. Willeby's idea is to sketch the respective tendencies and the distinguishing features of these musicians' works. The next volume will be devoted to French musicians.

Little by little the more or less expurgated memoirs and souvenirs of those who formed part of Napoleon the Third's and Empress Eugenie's Court are beginning to see the light. The latest of these, "Mon Sejour aux Tuileries," a record of six years spent by the Countess Stephanie de Tascher de la Pagerie at the Tuileries, will be published by Ollendorff. This lady, a great-niece of the Empress Josephine, was one of the most popular personalities of the Third Empire, and her close connection with the Bonapartes caused her to be always treated "en cousine" by the Emperor.

The proprietors of the "Century" magazine will show in their exhibit at the Columbian Exposition a great number of interesting original manuscripts and drawings for important illustrations in the "Century" and "St. Nicholas." Manuscript poems by Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, and Bryant will appear in the "St. Nicholas" exhibit with the manuscript of the first chapter of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Mrs. Burnett, and original stories by other well-known writers. The originals of famous letters and documents quoted in Messrs. Nicolay and Hay's "Life of Lincoln," will be shown, including a certificate of a road survey made by Lincoln in 1834, with bill for his services at 3·00 dollars a day, the letter of the committee apprising Mr. Lincoln of his first nomination for the Presidency and his reply, the corrected copy of the inaugural address from which he read, March 4, 1861 ; the original draft of his proclamation calling for 75,000 men ; drafts of important messages to Congress, as submitted to the Cabinet ; Mr. Lincoln's written speech on presenting Grant his commission as lieutenant-general, and the autograph copy, in pencil, of General Grant's reply.

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. announce the early publication of "The Story of Abibal the Tsourian," translated from the Phœnician by Edward Lovel Lester, and preceded by an account of the finding of the papyrus by Miss Emily Watson. The volume will be edited by Mr. Val. C. Prinsep, A.R.A.

A book entitled "Socialism: Its Growth and Outcome," by William Morris and E. Belfort Bax, is about to be published, containing "a complete conspectus of Socialism in its various aspects, historical and systematic." There are to be twenty-two chapters, and the scope of the work may be gathered from a few of the headings—"Ancient Society," "On the Rough Side of the Middle Ages," "Preparations for Revolution in England and France," "The Constitutional and Proletarian Stages of the French Revolution," "The Paris Commune of 1871, and the Continental movement following it," "The Utopists, Owen, Saint-Simon, Fourier," "The Transition from the Utopists to Modern Socialism," and "Socialism Militant and Triumphant." There will be a large-paper edition of 280 signed copies at 15s., and an ordinary edition in crown octavo at 6s.

"The Memorials of Old Haileybury College," dedicated to the Queen, will be published in a few days. Sir Monier Monier-Williams has written an introduction, giving details as to those who have contributed to the volume. There will be an account of the Origin of the East India Company's Civil Service and of their establishment at Hertford, a record of the active service of Old Haileyburians during the Mutiny in 1857-58, and numerous portraits, views, maps, and plans. Mr. Percy Wigram has compiled a list of all persons connected with the India Civil Service who have been educated at the college ; Sir Steuart C. Bailey has written an article on college literature, societies, and clubs, and there are reminiscences by various contributors of student and professorial days. A companion volume to these Memorials will be a book of "Reminiscences of Life at Addiscombe," to be issued later.

We are glad to see that Mr. Gladstone has recommended a grant of £150 from the Royal Bounty to Dr. John Mackintosh, of Aberdeen, author of the "History of Civilisation in Scotland." Mr. Mackintosh was originally a working shoemaker, who opened a small newsagent's shop in Aberdeen in 1864. He spent no less than nineteen years in writing his History, beginning his work usually at five in the morning. Such a record of modest, patient, persevering toil is rare in these days of superficial writing and "scamped" work. And it is the peculiar glory of Scotland that she has never lacked these diligent serious workers in the fields of thought and of research. The University of Aberdeen conferred the LL.D. degree on Mr. Mackintosh some years ago.

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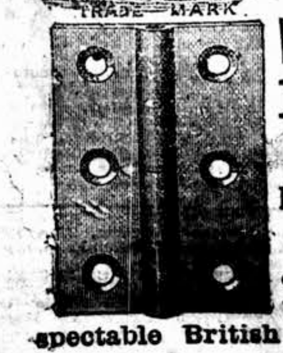

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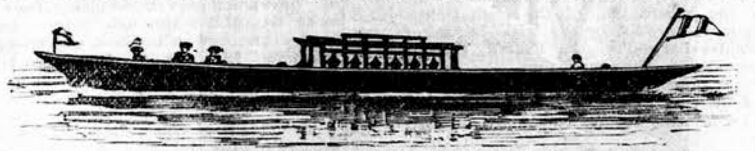

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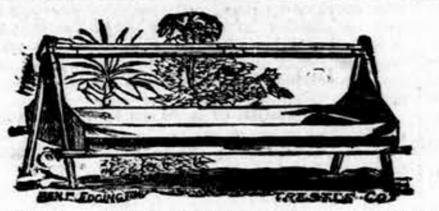

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THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

KINAHAN & CO., LD.,
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Export Agents:
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-4.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are brand d with their Trade Mark.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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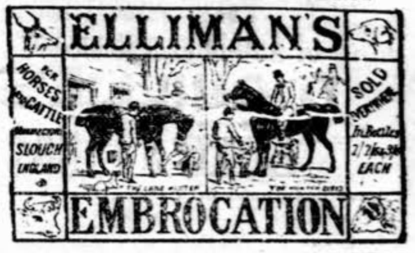
NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
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HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS 1/1½
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DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
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One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil
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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
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TRADE MARK.

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TRIPLEX IN UNUM; SANGUIS QUINA PHOSPHATES

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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None other allowed in the Hospitals
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No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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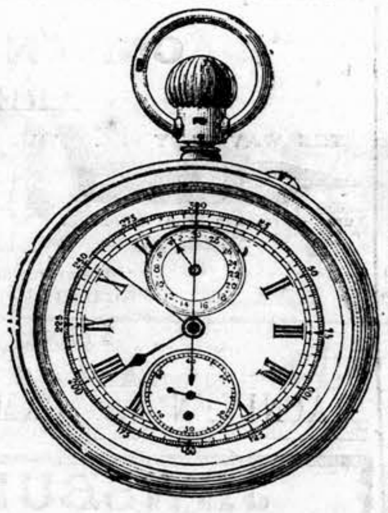

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Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

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Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

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For Itching, Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rash &c.

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